

SENATE AND HOUSE HAVE LIVELY DAY

The Senate met Monday morning with an evident desire to transact as much business as possible and there was in consequence little disposition to talk. Even the arrival of Governor Dole's first veto did not raise a discussion and it was quietly set over for consideration on next Thursday.

Before the Senate convened there was some discussion between Senators Kanuha and Crabbe on the subject of the delays in the past, which Mr. Crabbe succeeded in clearly proving rested entirely with the Independents and Mr. Kanuha was willing to admit that if the Republicans had laid out the work the bulk of it would have been done without the need of an extension of time. All the Senators who spoke on this point were agreed that without an extension the public business would suffer. Messrs. Baldwin, Paris, Carter and White gave notice of several new and important bills and numerous petitions were referred to the proper committees. A large number of committee reports were presented and other committees were urged to speedily return delayed reports. Quite a number of bills passed third reading among them being Senator Russell's bill for the protection of Hawaiian birds. At the close of the session several committees at once met to prepare for today's session.

During the reading of the minutes a message was received from the Governor which was at once read upon motion as follows:

To the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

I am unable to approve of a bill entitled "An Act to amend Section 814, Chapter 59 of the Civil Laws relating to dog taxes," received in the joint committee of the Legislature, April 9, and herewith return the same without my signature.

My objections to this bill are as follows:

The provision for increasing the tax on female dogs to \$2 was enacted by the Legislature of 1896 for the purpose of improving the quality of dogs in the Hawaiian Islands, and incidentally of decreasing the number of inferior dogs. The higher tax on female dogs tends directly to this result.

Former years the number of worthless and in many instances diseased dogs was so great, particularly in the city of Honolulu, as to be a public nuisance and a menace to the public health.

Under the provisions of the law sought to be amended by the bill before me, the improvement in the quality of dogs and the diminution in the number of worthless curs has been conspicuously noticeable.

The second paragraph of section 814 of the Civil Laws, which will be struck out if the bill becomes a law, is as follows:

"Any person having the custody or possession of, or who shall harbor any dog, male or female, shall be deemed the owner thereof under the provisions of this act."

This provision is essential, to the effective execution of the law taxing dogs.

I deem the several amendments proposed to be inconsistent with the public interests.

The title of the bill should not be "An Act to amend Section 814, Chapter 59 of the Civil Laws," but "An Act to amend Section 13, Chapter 51, of the Laws of 1896," inasmuch as the Civil Laws are not a legislative enactment, but merely a compilation.

SANFORD B. DOLE.

Executive Chamber, April 13, 1901.

On motion of Cecil Brown, seconded by Mr. Baldwin, the Governor's message was made the order of the day for next Thursday.

Senator Russell presented a petition signed by the Olua settlers, as follows:

"The undersigned, your petitioners, respectfully represent, that they are resident taxpayers, settlers and property owners on or near the twenty-two mile trail leading from the Volcano road to Hawaii."

"That the said trail was built of ferns, and mostly at our own private expense. It was built in anticipation of the building of a road by the government, which was promised more than five years ago, when the land was leased to market and settled upon."

"That several legislatures have appropriated money for the building of such road, which has never materialized."

"That the trail is in such a bad condition that our children, in going to school, have to wade knee-deep in water and mud, and that every piece of lumber and goods of every kind can only reach us by being packed a great distance on a man's back, as a pack horse cannot travel over the trail, rendering communication with the outside world well nigh impossible."

"That we have to either abandon our settlements or pay for the building of an appropriation of \$25,400 for the building of five miles of road, to connect the old Volcano road with the main road, running through the new Olua tract."

Dated Olua, April 1901, and signed by twenty-one citizens.

Referred to public lands committee.

Mr. Nakapahu presented a petition signed by fifty voters, asking various appropriations for roads, wharves and water pipes for the district of Waimea, Kauai, amounting to \$39,100. Referred to the same committee.

A petition presented by Mr. Kalua asking for an appropriation of \$7,500 for a landing and wharf at Huelo, Maui, was sent to the same committee, and a petition by Mr. Baldwin from twenty-five taxpayers of Keanae, Maui, against the dispensary bill, was laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Under standing committees, Mr. Achi reported Senate Bill 69, creating the office of transportation commissioner, etc., as printed. Mr. Russell asked for the minority report, which he said had been needlessly detained, he thought this had been done purposely and for obstruction.

Mr. Achi said the proofs of the minority report had been read last Thursday, and it would soon be ready. The majority report recommended that the dispensary bill do not pass, and upon motion it was laid on the table, to be considered with the bill.

Mr. Paris reported from the miscellaneous petitions committee on the petition from the Protective League of Honolulu against the passage of the dispensary bill. Laid on the table, to be considered with the bill. He also reported from the public lands committee on petition 21, asking that the law be changed so that road commissioners so there would be only one paid superintendent. The report was laid on the table. Mr. Paris further reported from the same committee on resolution 3, asking that certain items be inserted in the appropriation bill, for the roads and improvements in North and South Kona, amounting to \$44,800. The report further recommended that the resolution asking for \$10,000 to condemn land at Napoosop, be laid on the table. The entire report was laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill. Mr. Paris further reported from the same committee on petition 23, asking that \$10,000 be appropriated for rebuilding and repairing the road through Iao Valley, Maui. The report recommended that \$3,000 be appropriated. Laid on the table, to be considered with the bill.

Mr. Achi reported from the printing committee as ready for distribution, Senate Bills 77, 80, 81, 83, 85 and 87.

Mr. Carter presented the minority report on Senate bills 44 and 45, referring to the state of limitations, and recommending that bill 45 be tabled, the report to be taken up when the majority report was handed in. Carter explained that several of the first lawyers of Honolulu had been consulted and it was the general opinion that the bill would not stand the test of an attachment suit if brought into court—at least, he was so advised by the attorneys spoken to. The report was laid on the table to come up with the bill.

Mr. Kanuha reported from the Committee on Education recommending the adoption of joint resolution 2, which authorizes that May 1 be declared a school holiday. The report was adopted.

Mr. Kalauokalani reported, that the "Act to prevent the employment of minors in places where intoxicating liquors are sold and to prevent minors from visiting such places," had been presented to Governor Dole for his signature.

Mr. Baldwin gave notice of an Act to amend Act 13 of the Laws of 1896. Referred to Printing Committee.

Mr. Paris gave notice of an Act providing for the incorporation of the Kona and Kauai Railway Co. It was read by title and took the usual course.

Mr. Carter gave notice of an Act to regulate fiduciary organizations. Read by title and referred to the Printing Committee.

Under suspension of the rules Mr. Carter reported from the Ways and Means Committee on Senate bill 74. This bill relates to assa licenses, which the report recommends be tabled until action is taken upon the dispensary bill. So ordered.

Mr. Carter also reported from the same committee on Senate bill 75, relating to poll, school and road taxes. It was recommended that the bill be tabled, with Senate bills 24 and 75, which relate to the same subject, until the report of the Committee on Taxation is ready.

Mr. Achi was strongly opposed to delaying bill 75. He thought the committee was trying to kill the bills the people wished to have pass; he did not believe the committee on taxation would ever report, and Senator Cecil Brown was sure to filibuster, if the committee did report. He was in favor of considering the bill tomorrow (today).

Mr. Cecil Brown rose to a point of order that the report of the committee on bill 75 was all that was before the Senate and he moved the adoption thereof. Carried.

Mr. Carter further reported from the Ways and Means Committee on Senate bill 67. This bill relates to the pay of pilots for the port of Honolulu, and the report recommends that no changes be made as proposed by bill 67, as the present charges are fair and just and in keeping with the development of the commerce of the port. The report was laid on the table to be considered with the bill.

Under the order of the day Senate bill 83 appropriating \$3,500 for a school exhibit at Buffalo, New York, passed third reading.

Senate bill 71 for the protection of Hawaiian birds, their nests and eggs after a slight amendment by Senator White passed third reading.

At noon the Senate adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The following report from the Committee on Public Lands relating to fire alarms was presented and laid upon the table to be considered with the appropriation bill.

Four committees to whom was referred resolutions relative to the installing of a fire alarm telegraph system in Honolulu, beg leave to report as follows:

We find that nearly all municipalities in the United States of from 2,000 inhabitants and upward, are provided with this service. Experience has shown that with the electric fire alarm, when properly installed, the greatest efficiency is secured in the fire extinguishing facilities that any municipality may possess.

If the fire department of Honolulu can receive instantaneous and accurate notification of fires while said fires are in their incipient stage, it will be enabled to arrive at the scene of said fires in the shortest possible time and to extinguish same before much damage has been done, a condition that does not and cannot exist under the present system.

We have a good fire department in Honolulu but very poor facilities for receiving notification of the existence of a fire and nearly always much damage is done before the fire department can get to work owing to delay and errors in transmitting alarms.

In California, Oregon and Washington our nearest neighbors, even the small towns of 2,000 inhabitants and upward have been equipped with a modern fire alarm telegraph system similar to the one now on exhibition at the fair.

Costs, 2,500. Wilcox, 3,500. Union, 1,000. Santa Rosa, 5,000. Toledo, 2,500. Victoria, 1,500. Petaluma, 3,000. Pasadena, 4,000. Riverside, 5,000. Woodland, 3,000. Vallejo, 3,000. Nevada City, 3,000. Santa Clara, 5,000. Santa Monica, 2,500. Santa Barbara, 3,000. Astoria, 4,000. Olympia, 3,000. Port Townsend, 4,000 and besides all the large cities, and in every instance the fire systems have proven to be feasible and have paid for themselves many times over again in the saving of lives and sometimes human life.

A suitable system for Honolulu will cost \$20,000, which is a small amount, taking into consideration the increased security against loss by fire that will be assured to all the people.

In consideration of these facts, we believe the establishing of this service as soon as possible, an imperative duty we owe the people at large, and hence we recommend that an item of \$20,000 be inserted in the appropriation bill for this purpose.

JOHN T. BROWN.
J. D. PARIS.
L. NAKAPAHU.

Under the order of the day the third reading of Senate bill 63, to exempt from execution, attachment and forced sale the homestead of householders to the value of \$3,500, was taken up.

Mr. Paris thought \$3,500 exemption too much and favored amendment to \$1,000. Mr. Achi said he could not vote for the bill as it stood.

The bill passed third reading, yeas 6, nays 6.

Senate bill 24, an Act to repeal section 806 of the Civil Code relating to poll tax was taken up and Mr. Cecil Brown moved to defer action thereon until the report of the Ways and Means Committee is received.

Mr. Baldwin was in favor of the bill, but thought it better to wait as the report would be in soon.

Mr. Achi was of the opinion the committee would send in a report which would snuff out this among other little bills of the people. Why not pass the bill? Why should the Senate delay and wait another week on a slow committee? Why?

Mr. Russell moved the previous question at this point and the matter was laid on the table to be taken up at some future time.

Mr. White reported from the Judiciary Committee on bills 46 and 49 as follows:

To the President of the Senate: The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred Senate bills 46 and 49, which repeal the present laws in relation to compensation for property condemned for public use and for public highways, beg leave to report as follows:

Senate bill 46 repeals section 153 of the Civil Laws, which provides a method for fixing the compensation for property condemned for public use. While Senate bill 49 repeals all of part 2 of Chapter III of the Civil Laws, which provides a lien upon property for public highway improvements.

As neither of these bills provide any substitute, and it must be evident to all that in many districts of the Territory new roads are needed, as well as in the towns and cities, and that on other occasions it becomes absolutely necessary that the Government should have a right to condemn property for public use, neither of which can be accomplished unless provided for by law.

Therefore, your committee recommends that both bills be tabled until a better method can be offered as a substitute.

WM. WHITE.
G. R. CARTER.
N. RUSSELL.

The report was adopted.

Mr. White further reported from the same committee as follows:

The majority of the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred House bill No. 57, beg leave to report as follows:

This bill provides the method of procedure in case of the disqualification or inability of any Circuit Judge, or a vacancy in such office, by the substitution of a Circuit Judge of some other circuit, who shall be authorized to fill such vacancy by written request of the Chief Justice. This bill is an amendment of section 45 of Chapter III of the Civil Laws of 1892, which is section 119 of the Civil Laws.

The committee deems the amendment necessary in the interest of litigants and practitioners before the courts, and gives the power to prevent the recurrence of the present congested and overworked condition of the courts—particularly in the First Circuit.

Your committee recommends the passage of the bill.

G. R. CARTER.

Mr. Russell asked that the report be tabled until the minority report could be finished.

After some discussion the report went over on motion of Mr. Russell until Thursday next.

House bill 41 passed third reading.

House bill 44 relating to school books, etc., passed third reading.

At this point Mr. Carter charged Senator White as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, with an attempt to delay a report on a bill which he claimed was overdue and threatened that the committee would remove Mr. White as chairman if he did not produce the report.

Mr. White was all smiles as he arose to reply which he did in such an effective way that he was given two more days in which to report, in spite of Mr. Carter's protest that the chairman was only "bouncing off" down the Senate's back.

A communication was received from the House declining to agree to an amendment to bill 20 changing the seat of Circuit Court from Lahaina to Wailuku. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. C. Brown moved that the bill relating to the erection of poles and wires in Honolulu pass first reading, stating that he wished to make amendments on second reading. Passed and referred to committee.

House bill 19 was referred to committee.

House bill 24 was referred to Committee on Enrollment.

Senate bill 68 creating the office of Transportation Commissioner, etc., was read a second time by title and referred to the committee on Lands and Public Transportation.

Senate bill 71 relating to the adulteration of food and drugs was read a second time by title and made the order of the day tomorrow (today).

In commenting on the bill Mr. Carter said it was in reality a committee bill and was the result of strict enquiry and prompt communication with Food Commissioners.

Senate bill 93 was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Improvements.

Senate bill 81, providing for a change in

2,500; Petaluma, 3,000; Pasadena, 4,000; Riverside, 5,000; Woodland, 3,000; Vallejo, 3,000; Nevada City, 3,000; Santa Clara, 5,000; Santa Monica, 2,500; Santa Barbara, 3,000; Astoria, 4,000; Olympia, 3,000; Port Townsend, 4,000 and besides all the large cities, and in every instance the fire systems have proven to be feasible and have paid for themselves many times over again in the saving of lives and sometimes human life.

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Senate bill 83, relating to tailor and dressmaking shops, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Senate bill 85, for a steam railway in Kau and Kohala, Hawaii, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Achi moved that the bill go to a special committee, and after some discussion the President appointed Baldwin (chairman), White, Paris, J. Brown and Kanuha to report upon the bill.

Senate bill 87, relating to the cultivation of taro was sent to the Committee on Agriculture.

Under suspension of the rules, Mr. Carter presented minority reports on the following bills, explaining that he did so to push business along, as there was little time left:

House bill 70 passed recommended.

House bills 9, 11, 20 and 22, same recommendation.

Senate bill 8 and House bill 13, together with Senate bills 53 and 54, followed with the same recommendation. All the above reports were laid on the table to be taken up with the majority reports.

The report on Senate bill 18 was laid on the table to be taken up for consideration with the bill.

Mr. White gave notice of an Act to provide for a Superintendent of Public Health and defining his duties and powers. On motion the bill was read by title and referred to committee.

Adjourned at 4 p. m.

A QUEER DAY
IN THE HOUSE

Forty-fifth Day—Ninety-three bills introduced; eleven bills sent up for Governor's signature.

Kanhu opened the ball yesterday morning with a scathing outburst against the absentees of last Saturday morning. Mossman and Makekau also aired their views on the matter, the House finally voting on the question of selecting Saturday's minutes.

The course was finally decided upon by a majority of 18 to 11.

Several hitherto silent members found their feet and their tongues for the first time yesterday. Ahuli for one, moving that the letter from the Public Works Department with regard to the road improvements in Maui be referred to the Public Lands Committee.

The Committee report on House Bill No. 71, regulating all games of chance, was introduced by Makekau, found as follows:

"Gambling or gaming is nothing more or less than a simple contract made by two or more persons to undertake any chance of profit by paying a certain consideration, generally called 'stake money,' for the same."

The bill provides for the appointment by every legislature of "three commissioners of gaming" who are to look after the licensing and regulating of the various "joints."

This means the ripening of three choice plums for somebody's picking. Taro, tan, fan tan, monte, craps and che fa will be permissible in the Territory, in fact the carrying of gaming and gambling throughout the Territory of Hawaii will be wide open to the public, providing that the Organic Act's prohibition of lotteries does not prevent its passage.

The report favoring the passage of the bill is signed by Makalua, Makekau, Nalima and Puuki, Gilliland, the other member of the committee, dissenting.

The question regarding the prohibitive power of the Organic Act against gaming was referred to the Attorney General.

Through the special committee on Bribery Investigation, Editor Like of Ke Aloha Aina, figuratively "mopped up the floor with himself" in objecting to the bill, stating that \$1500 had been used to bribe members of the House.

The committee thereupon "vindicated and exonerated the House Rule Representatives of this Island of Oahu from having any complicity in taking a bribe."

Kanhu did not think that his wound of honor had been sufficiently salved and said that he had received a letter from his constituents in Kohala stating that rumors that he had accepted a portion of the \$1500 were rife in the community, who were heaping a rock pile which would serve as a basis for a series of greetings upon his return.

Kanhu further conceded that the editor should be made to "bend the supple knee" for pardon on the floor of the House and then go to jail for thirty days.

It looked like a close call for Like to interview a rock pile rather than Kanhu. Monarrat being also after the editorial blood but Mahoe's gentler pleadings prevailed and the committee's report was adopted. Like's written apology goes into the journal.

House Bill 82 relating to the promulgation of laws, raised a storm of discussion from the native side of the House. Eraliko Kanhu, Keilikoa and Hanahe feeling that if it could not be printed and published in Hawaiian as well as English, the bill ought to be thrown out.

Prendergast in seconding the rejection of the measure scored Attorney General Dole and Judge Frear for not saving the Hawaiian due representation in the Organic Act, knowing at the time that the majority of the natives did not understand English.

Prendergast thereupon got sarcastic and then indignantly saying that the position thus taken by the members who had just spoken would render inoperative every act that had been passed. Every Hawaiian is now a citizen since the precious boon of the bill has been granted to them. The color line should not be drawn here, nor should there be any ranting about native rights. English is the official language of the Hawaiian people.

It is probable that both Mr. Dole

and Judge Frear gave credit to the Hawaiians for having more sense than has been just shown by some of the members. It is a pity that they can not rise to the occasion and show that the census, so as to fix them five years they are patriotic citizens. There are taxpayers who can neither speak Hawaiian or English why then should not the bills be published in the languages of those taxpayers?

"At present there is no officer whose duty it is to publish the laws passed, and it is vital that such an officer should be appointed."

Makekau's amendment to publish the bills in both English and Hawaiian finally passed.

Senate Bill 36, relating to the appointment of bailiffs, gave rise to over an hour's discussion as to whether the bill under consideration consisted of six sections, had been amended to five. Recourse to the journal showed that section 5, relative to the appropriation of the bailiffs' salaries had been stricken out.

In the midst of the discussion Robertson moved to adjourn.

The show then disclosed about five in favor of the motion, as against the evident disparity "Autocrat Akina" declared the House adjourned and started to lock up his desk, preparatory to departure.

The majority of the House rose simultaneously in indignant question of the vote, Emmeluth's usually tranquil baritone sounding above the rest.

Akina, however, took no notice, beyond remarking "that if any one wants the chair they can take it," and vanished out of the door.

"Vice Speaker" Beckley was prompt to see the evident feeling of the House, and grasping the situation, took the chair and called the House to order.

COMMERCIAL.

Col. Macfarlane's Statement of Work Done to Redeem Hawaiian Government Bonds.

COL. GEORGE W. MACFARLANE of the First National Bank stated in an interview yesterday with an Advertiser representative that financial relief for the country and partly for the depleted Treasury would be on hand within the next ten days, when Mr. MacLennan, agent of the Treasury Department, arrives in Honolulu with funds to pay off the Hawaiian bond indebtedness.

A total of \$3,427,535.17 is to be paid out for the redemption of bonds, part of which goes to the English bondholders and the remainder to the local investors. Col. Macfarlane's latest telegraphic advices from Washington inform him that Mr. MacLennan will leave San Francisco on the transport Logan on the 15th of this month. Seligman & Co. and the Anglo-California bank of San Francisco also inform him that the treasury agent will bring all the money and securities necessary to liquidate the bonds. The transport will probably arrive about April 21 and the full details for the handling of the redemption of the bonds will then be made with the First National Bank. Col. Macfarlane then leaves on the Sierra April 23 for San Francisco where he will meet Ed. Pollitt and return with him to New York City to confer with the Seligmans about listing Hawaiian securities on the New York market.

"I have been engaged," said Col. Macfarlane, "ever since we paid off the Postal Savings deposits in arranging for the redemption of the Hawaiian Government bonds which have been held in England and this country, payment of which was assumed by the United States government. Last October on my way to London I went to Washington with the financial representative of the Seligmans and I met by appointment Secretary of the Treasury, Assistant Secretary Vanderlip and Mr. MacLennan, Chief of the Treasury Bureau. We there discussed in Secretary Gage's office the details of the bill to be introduced in Congress which would authorize the payment of the first issue of bonds held in London and the bonds that were subsequently issued by the Monarchy as well as those issued by the Republic, to local investors. That is, as far as the \$4,000,000 of Hawaiian debt assumed by the United States government, less \$64,570.31 of Postal Savings Bank deposits, would allow.

"This was all worked out by us accurately. To further explain the arrangement made I will state that the liability of the United States under the limit prescribed by joint resolution of July 7, 1898, may be summed up as follows:

Principal of bonds now redeemable

6 per cents	\$3,038,400.00
5 per cents	79,300.00
4 1/2 per cents	10,000.00
	\$3,127,700.00

Deposits in Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank

Balance to be applied to the redemption of 5 per cent bonds redeemable June 30, 1901	\$764,570.31
	107,729.69
	\$4,000,000.00

"An appropriation for the payment of deposits in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank had been already provided. A further appropriation of \$3,253,429.59 was necessary to carry out the terms of the agreement embodied in a joint resolution of July 7, 1898. The interest which had been remitted to London was taken out of the Territorial Treasury and the people here were in a quandary as to whether they would get back that money. Provision was made that the Territory, or the present Government, the amount of interest to be paid to bondholders here since June 14, 1898, the day the Organic Act went into effect, as I have contended all along that the United States was liable for this interest over and above the \$4,000,000 they had assumed. Secretary Gage and Mr. MacLennan assured me that the bill which included this additional interest would be passed by the time I returned from London, say, about March 31, and an amount of interest would be asked that would cover one year's interest, say to June 30, 1901. You will see by my correspondence with the Treasury Department that their promise was fulfilled, and nearly \$200,000 has been recovered, or, to be exact \$192,105.48.

"Now to show the exact amount of money that will be paid off here, I will give you a resume of the matter

Amount originally assumed by United States Government	\$4,000,000.00
Less payments made for postal deposits	764,570.31
	\$3,235,429.69

This left an original liability of

Add amount of interest recovered to June 30, by which time the bonds will all have to be paid	192,105.48
	\$3,427,535.17

Makes a total of

"This is the amount to be paid out to local and English bondholders. The English bondholders have a claim for but \$1,000,000 of this, which will leave an amount of nearly \$2,500,000 to be paid in this City. I trust this will give much relief to our money market, and it should certainly be the cause of a freshening up in stock quotations and all other Hawaiian values.

"There are some bonds that are not due until June 30—some \$362,000 worth. Of these the United States will pay \$107,729.69, and will pay this Government interest to the amount of \$192,105.48. These two amounts will provide \$299,835.17, and to liquidate all the bonds outstanding, the Territory will be called upon to pay only \$362,164.83. With this amount the entire Government bond debt will be wiped out."

Asked if there were any other financial matters which were attended to by him in Washington, Col. Macfarlane said there were two other matters that he had arranged with the Treasury Department of interest to the Honolulu public. One was the note circulation for the First National Bank of this City and the other, completing the details for making the bank the U. S. depository, which required a large deposit of United States bonds, on behalf of our National Bank, through the Seligmans, as security for our note circulation, and for the deposit of all United States funds in the bank.

He also through Secretary Gage had embodied in the bill introduced in the House a provision for depositing custom house receipts in the National bank, which passed Congress. Previous to this arrangement the receipts were deposited in the United States sub-treasury here. This was the law until superseded by the provisions in the new bill. The receipts amount to about \$50,000 a month. Mr. Macfarlane says the Department was not without precedent in asking for this, as for some time it had been done in Alaska. The new arrangement saves the Government quite an item of expense in freight and insurance, as the money had to be sent right back again to pay all the United States disbursements at this port, whereas as now the moneys are deposited here instead of San Francisco and paid out on warrants from the United States officials for the disbursements of the United States Government in these islands.

"Postoffice deposits, of course, do not come under this head. There is no law compelling the payment of postoffice receipts into the sub-treasury. It merely applies to the custom receipts."

MENDONCA BUILDING TO COSFORTY-EIGHT THOUSAND

Architect O. G. Traphagen, who has been receiving bids for the Mendonca store building to be erected on three sides of the square bounded by Hotel, Smith and Maunakea streets yesterday awarded the contract to the Hawaiian Engineering and Construction Company, Limited, for \$48,044. On Design No. 1, three designs being figured on. The structure will be two stories in height, of plain brick frontage, and will contain sixteen stores and is to be completed in four months. Following are the bids:

Fred Harrison No. 1, \$52,640; No. 2, \$43,440; No. 3, \$33,288; Lucas Brothers, No. 1, \$36,944; No. 2, \$28,904; No. 3, \$25,132; John Bowler No. 1, \$32,546; No. 2, \$21,562; No. 3, \$20,601; Hoffman & Riley, No. 1, \$31,995; No. 2, \$20,499; No. 3, \$20,199; Hawaiian Engineering and Construction Company, Limited, No. 1, \$48,044; No. 2, \$37,024; No. 3, \$34,640; William Dunbar, No. 1, \$33,219; No. 2, \$27,740; No. 3, \$27,740.

The same architect also has plans out for another two-story building for Mr. Mendonca to be built on his property fronting on Kink, Smith and Hotel streets, taking more than a half block and containing twenty-two stores. Bids have already been called for.

SENATOR GEORGE F. CARTER'S NEW JIDD STREET RESIDENCE.

Plans have been made by Architect Traphagen for a frame residence for Senator George F. Carter on the latter's property on Jidd street. The structure will be a two-story house. Bids have been called for as follows: H. A. Craig, \$7,723; W. T. Pat, \$100; Lucas Brothers, \$3,215.

The bids for the new annex to the Hawaiian Hotel fronting on Alakea street and connecting with the main structure will be received by Mr. Traphagen until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

STANGENWALD BLOCK IS ALMOST COMPLETED

The Stangenwald block is rapidly approaching completion. The two top stories are practically finished. The power plant for running the elevator has been placed in position during the past week and the elevator will be in running order next week. It is expected that within the next two weeks the building will be ready for occupancy.

WAIALLA MILL IS DOING GOOD WORK

The new Wailua mill is now in full running order and turning out over 100 tons of sugar a day. Congressman Hill of Connecticut and Dr. Acton, who are en route for Manila to make investigations visited the mill on Thursday and were much impressed by the operations.

RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY TO SINK ARTERIAL WELL

McCauley Brothers have been awarded the contract for boring the arterial well for the water supply of the Rapid Transit Railway and Land Company on the power house grounds. They commenced erecting their rigging yesterday and will proceed with the digging of the well immediately. A well bored by Mr. Atherton across the street reached water at a depth of 600 feet, while the Government well used by the Britania street pumping plant, on the Maunakea side of the street, reached a depth of 150 feet when water was struck. McCauley Brothers expect to reach water at a depth of 550 feet also. They expect to have the well completed in time to supply water to the boilers of the Rapid Transit power house during the month of May.

RECEIVER STEWART'S REPORT ON MAUNALEI PLANTATION.

T. McCants Stewart, receiver of Maunalei Sugar Company, Limited, has presented to Judge Humphreys and filed his report of his investigations into the affairs of the company and an inventory of its property. The estimated value of the property is \$121,561 and the amount due on stock subscription is \$44,110. With his report he files a statement by George Weight, the well-known plantation manager. In his report Mr. Stewart says:

I visited the plantation of the said company, which is located on the windward side of the island of Lanai, almost directly opposite to Lahaina, on the island of Maui, taking with me Walter C. Weedon, an experienced and Geo. Weight, as a plantation expert. I spent ten days on the plantation, making an examination thereof, and I have included in the inventory a full and true list of the property found thereon, and an opinion by Mr. Weight, who is regarded by the many as one of the ablest and most experienced plantation managers in this Territory.

On arriving at the plantation, I learned that the Rison Iron Works Company was dismantling certain pumps, which are necessary to the plantation, and the arrangements had been made with the former manager, L. M. Velleston, to use the steam engine, railway tracks and other facilities of the plantation for transporting said pumps to the company's wharf for shipment. As I am ordered by this Court to dispose of the plantation as a whole proposition, I felt that I could not assist in the removal of so important a part of it, and therefore, conveyed to the company the information that I could not place at its disposal any of the facilities of the plantation for the removal of the said pumps. The company, since my return to Honolulu, has submitted a proposition which may result in an agreement allowing it to use the said facilities upon the condition, that it releases all claim to the stock of the pumps. I found that the plantation store is the only store on the island, and the people there are dependent upon it for the necessities of life. I have kept the store open and sold goods therefrom, so as to prevent serious inconvenience, and, perhaps, suffering to the poor, and I respectfully ask this Court to confirm my action in so doing.

I have appointed Mr. Weight manager and store-keeper, and I have directed him to collect certain plantation tools, which are in the laborers' quarters and other places on the plantation; to collect and pile near the wharf certain tools, which are in various places on the plantation, to dig out a scow, which is embedded in the sand on the beach; to move certain new and unused machinery from out of the weather into the warehouse; to look after the live stock; to conduct the business of the store; to follow up certain negotiations for the sale of cane, which negotiations were started by me, when at Lahaina, March 28, on my return to Honolulu; and, generally, to care for, protect, and preserve the plantation and its property. The list of stockholders will be further investigated for the purpose of ascertaining the true status of the plantation, and the surrender of certificates of stock, and the financial standing of the delinquent subscribers. In the meanwhile, I ask that the order heretofore made directing me to bring action against stockholders remain in abeyance. Under the order of this Court, heretofore made, I am endeavoring to dispose of the plantation as a plantation, and at the same time I am seeking to find a market for the property, if the same should have to be sold in parts. I shall require a reasonable length of time to pursue these lines of investigation and inquiry. As soon as I get in position to make a statement as to the result of my investigation, and to submit some definite recommendation upon this matter to the Court, I shall file a further report, and ask for an order thereupon.

George Weight, among other things, says: The plantation, although situated on the windward side of the island of Lanai, and, although like Kahuku and other plantations, subject to the trade-winds during the best part of the year, is sheltered by the islands of Molokai and Lanai. The land comprising the plantation lies up to a 600-foot elevation along the sea coast for five or more miles. There is a strip below the 50-foot level, which is a deep mountain wash soil, which requires very little labor to prepare for planting and which can raise a very heavy crop of cane. The land below the 50-foot level and the 200-foot and 600-foot elevation is on part of the land which is a very good soil, and shows a good stand although it has not been cultivated since last June nor irrigated since last October. If it had been properly cultivated the yield would, from present appearances, have exceeded sixty tons to the acre. As it is, I think the yield is twenty-five tons to the acre. There are about 175 acres of standing cane plant and ratoon. The fields have been greatly injured and the development of the cane retarded by the heavy floods of the last winter, which washed down from two to three feet of mountain soil, burying the cane in parts, straining the fields with rocks, washing away the waste ditches and injuring the entire surface of the land. This was an exceptional rainfall, heavier than has been known for years, and it may never occur again. There is a very large abundance of surface water throughout the whole plantation. There are three pumping plants upon the plantation, but unfortunately the main plant, of the Rison pumps, which cost over \$7,000 to put in, and capable of irrigating 900 acres of cane, is being dismantled to satisfy a judgment of a little over \$16,000. The smaller pump is intact, and appears to be in good condition, and is capable of irrigating fifty acres of land below the 50-foot elevation. The plantation is well supplied with buildings of all kinds and well-graded railroad runs through the entire cane fields from a well-built wharf. The road is over two miles in length. It is badly washed out in places, having suffered from the floods of the past winter, but it could be put in good condition by an expenditure of less than \$500. There is an engine and some rolling-stock. There is a very fair outfit of tools of every nature necessary for working a plantation, and there is some live stock on the plantation—twenty-six mules in good condition, and two horses. There are also carts of various kinds and harness and other things. In my opinion, there is no better chance anywhere on the islands for building up a good-paying plantation with little capital than here; and unless something is done the hundreds of thousands of dollars spent here will be a total loss. If the Rison pumps can be kept and a mill placed here, this plantation should show a profit in a very short time.

The lease runs for fifty years, the rent for the years 1900 and 1901 amounting to \$30,000, and the rent for the balance of the term to be paid in a share of the annual crop. The receiver is now offering the cane for sale, and he has been authorized to sell a steam-launch to meet immediate demands. The future of the plantation will be watched with interest.

NATIONAL TAXATION CONFERENCE TO BE HELD.

Questions of taxation have of late assumed an importance which they did not have a generation ago, and this fact is being recognized in a variety of ways, says Bradstreet's. The earnestness with which projects of taxation are being discussed before our legislative bodies is one of the indications going to show that the people generally appreciate the importance of such legislation. A call has recently been made for a national conference on the subject of taxation, to be held in Buffalo on May 23 and 24 next. The discussions proposed for this conference will cover a wide field. They will include such topics as the inter-state taxation of quasi public corporations, the taxation of personal property and of mortgages, the separation of State and local revenues, the taxation of land, the equitable assessment of real property, the inheritance tax, the taxation of corporations, and the taxation of franchises and incomes. The government of the various States are to be asked to send delegates to this conference, and State tax commissioners and members of legislative committees dealing with questions of taxation are to be specially invited to participate. The proceedings of the conference ought, to say the least, to be helpful and suggestive in a direction where light is to be particularly welcomed.

prolific, with large bolls; plant in drills four feet apart and thin to fifteen inches in the row; cultivate well until time of flowering.

Cryptomeria Japonica, Japanese cedar; a beautiful evergreen for forest plantings on mountain slopes. It requires a humid climate with seventy to ninety inches of rainfall.

Velvet bean, a forage plant of exceptional merit for tropical countries.

Jannovitch Egyptian cotton, a new strain of Egyptian cotton, considered superior to M. S. S. and Abassy. Egyptian cotton requires an arid climate and irrigation. The yield is less than for upland cotton. The fibre is snow-white, fine and silky, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches long. Plant in drills five feet apart and thin to two or three feet. It requires a long season to reach maturity. New York prices for Egyptian cotton range from 13 to 20 cents. The United States imports 10,000,000 worth of Egyptian cotton annually. If this crop can be established in the islands it will prove a profitable industry for small farmers. Egyptian cotton requires a dry climate with plenty of soil moisture. The plant is hardy and is remarkably free from disease.

Trutt big boll cotton, a hardy, prolific plant three to five feet high, adapted to dry, hilly uplands of medium fertility, matures rather late, bolls very large, staple three-fourths to seven-eighths of an inch. Plant in drills four feet apart, leaving plants fifteen inches apart in the drills. Keep the ground well cultivated until time of flowering.

Brown bean, from France, grown for forage requires a rather cool season for best results. The beans are largely used in Europe for horse feed, and have acquired some reputation in the United States as a coffee substitute. They are largely grown by the Portuguese in Alameda county, California, for the latter purpose, mature in four months.

Colman sorghum, from Kansas, a variety grown at Medicine Lodge, Kas., for twenty years and selected and improved to increase the sucrose content of the cane. Considered one of the best sorts for syrup, also a good forage crop.

Horse bean, from Egypt; this bean is one of the principal winter crops of Egypt grown here as a winter crop following cotton or rice.

Frederick Gebhard, whose wife, among other sensational actions, walked through a New York fountain knee deep at midnight after a theater party, is now seeking divorce. He was once an ardent admirer of Mrs. Langtry.

MAY GET SEEDS FREE

Editor Advertiser: Seeds of any of the following may be secured free of charge on application by any resident of the islands. The quantity is in all cases rather small, but entirely sufficient for a preliminary trial.

Yours truly,

JARED G. SMITH

Special Agent in charge of Hawaii Experiment Station

Corn, from Egypt, an excellent garden variety, matures in ninety days, said to be one of the best sorts grown in Egypt and probably well adapted to warm climates.

Three varieties of the common garden bean from Chili.

Peanut from Egypt, a good forage plant for light or sandy soils, makes good hay feed. This strain is one of the best oil producers grown in Egypt. A former bulletin describing a method for growing the peanut, may be secured by applying to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Japan clover, a low-growing, perennial forage plant suitable for hot countries. Thrives on the poorest most sterile soils, makes an excellent pasture grass, resists itself not tall enough for hay.

No. 422, Mathis watermelon, a new watermelon of superior quality and productivity, shaped like the "Kob" but larger, brighter green with brighter stripes, from 20 to 30 pounds in weight and average from 700 to 1000 to the carload. A carload (2000) shipped from Monetta during the season of 1899 contained 700 melons which averaged forty-six pounds each. The vines are very thrifty and prolific. The yield often reaches one carload per acre. The Mathis is a fine shipper. Plant and cultivate as for other watermelons.

Corn from Egypt, a sweet corn which matures in seventy days, recommended for the drier districts of the islands.

El Dorado cotton, from Arkansas; an improved strain of upland cotton; hardy,

TWO KINDS OF NEGROES

"People who have reflected slightly on the subject," says Hon. W. N. Armstrong, "fail to realize the fact that there are negroes and negroes, as there are white men and white men. It would be a public calamity to import a certain class of negroes into these islands as it would be a calamity to import a certain class of white men. There are thousands of good workers among the negroes, and they would be in many ways a 'desirable' class but they will not respond to the call of a whistle. A large and most arduous preliminary work must be done in advance if the desirable class is induced to come.

"I believe that a brief story of Mr. C. P. Huntington's relations with the negroes should be useful. This great capitalist and employer of men always took the deepest interest in the black race of America. In his youth he once knocked a man down who had assaulted a black in Sacramento. He was one of the strongest supporters of the Hampton School and the only charitable bequest, save one, which he made in his will, was \$100,000 to that school.

"When he had finished the finest shipyard in America, at Newport News, he directed that the negro should have the first chance as a laborer in the yard. His 'business' friends, with the usual want of foresight of the average 'business' man, opposed this proposition, and predicted a failure to build good ships; they said his yard would be a laughing stock. The President of the Dockyard company told me that he feared that 'the old man had lost his head.' But no one dared to disobey his orders. He did not permit his lieutenants to 'whistle' for men but ordered them to 'take the trouble to select them. The care and patience taken in choosing blacks and in kindly pointing them in the right direction, in their ignorance and apparent stupidity, would have astonished our own sugar cane planters. There were some dark days at first and the 'lunas' were discouraged; but they dared not to oppose the imperious will of that industrial tyrant. I often heard their growling and prediction of commercial ruin. They 'damned the nigger' when the old man was away. But with kindly treatment and the black got into the harness and pulled by the side of the white man to the machine shop. No man dared to 'rough' him. Behind him was the despotic hand of Huntington, who was his friend. Last summer, two days before Huntington died, the President of the Dock company told me that out of 5000 men employed in the building of vessels 3000 of them were colored men. The result is that the largest steamship ever built in the United States—the Korea—is largely the product of negro labor. Moreover, the wages paid to the colored men are the same as those paid to the white laborers. The event has justified Mr. Huntington's radical views.

"It goes without saying that if he had invested money and brain in the sugar industry here, he would have solved the labor problem as he solved all of the industrial problems that confronted him.

"I do not discuss the general question of negro labor here. I cite only the example of what one man did in spite of the opposition of his 'business' friends. Negro labor on these islands can be made successful here only by following these simple and radical ways. Without them the indiscriminate importation of colored men will be a calamity. The planters of Cuba and Porto Rico believe that the American negro is superior as a laborer to the native. They may be in error. It is probably largely a matter of opinion. Thousands of white men in the South have no use for the negro. Thousands more are satisfied with him. The personal factor makes the difference in opinion. Booker Washington has already raised many of the blacks above the condition of the 'poor whites.' Their progress is surprising, when we remember that the provisions of the Constitution of a great Christian nation kept them in slavery and ignorance for a century, and those who were born at the foot of Bunker's Hill consented to it. All we know of the black race at present is that, on the whole, it responds to a good environment. But the stronger race must make the environment in the first instance as Mr. Huntington did it. This calls for industrial philanthropy, and measured by the sugar producing standard, that product is hardly above six ounces to the acre. Under the circumstances, the importation of negroes is rather a dangerous venture. If the further importation of Asiatics is also dangerous, there is the satisfaction left to us that it is profitable, and profit is the rock on which we have chosen to found our Territorial civilization."

A TESTIMONIAL FROM OLD ENGLAND.

"I consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the best in the world for bronchitis," says Mr. William Savory, of Warrington, England. "It saved my wife's life, she having been a martyr to bronchitis for over six years, being most of the time confined to her bed. She is now quite well." It is a great pleasure to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be able to publish testimonials of this character. They show that great good is being done, pain and suffering relieved, and valuable lives restored to health and happiness by this remedy. It is for sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

The representatives of Milken Brothers of New York City will take charge of the building operation on the Young Block today. The preparations for the erection of the superstructure will be commenced at once and gangs of workmen will have everything in readiness for the first shipment of structural material, which is expected on the steamship Hawaiian. The steamer is now in San Francisco having arrived there on April 4 from New York. Steel for two stories is in her cargo. A number of the great stones to be used in the building will be brought down from San Francisco in the same vessel.

Mrs. Sarah Angus, accompanied by her son, George Angus, returned on the Matsona from an extended visit to friends in San Francisco. George Angus made a lengthy trip across the continent, and spent much of his three months' absence in Boston and New York, where other Honoluluans were encountered. His trip was for business, but he found time to indulge in a few of the pleasures of the metropolis.

Charley Hyde has left the employ of the Kona Sugar Company.

A PALE-FACE GIRL

may be almost safely set down as wanting red in her blood. If subject to dizziness, fainting, shortness of breath on slight exertion, no doubt remains.

To want red in the blood is to fail of the good of one's food. Her food is not nourishing her. She needs a change.

The easiest change she can get, and one of the best, is Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

It gives her the upper hand in the contest—her food has the upper hand now—she is pale no more.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

IEWS OF MR. STEAD

No time has been lost by Alfred Stead, son of the famous London editor of Review of Reviews, in obtaining statistical information concerning the islands, principally upon the labor situation and the sugar industry. He has been indefatigable in his search for information that will be of great value to him in his studies of the sources and methods of labor in Hawaii and of other countries. He is particularly interested at present in comparing the relative value of the Japanese field worker with the laborers from other places. He believes that the Japanese laborer is by far the most industrious and competent to cultivate the sugar lands of Hawaii.

In a visit to Wailua last week he was impressed by the magnitude of the milling operations and the quality of the machinery employed there to reduce the cane stalks to the sacked product.

"This plantation is one of the finest I have ever seen in my travels, because of its magnitude and the splendid machinery that has been installed there. The mill, combining as it does the most modern ideas on sugar milling with the excellent prospects of the industry here, is not to be compared with those of other countries. It was a treat to go through it, and I am convinced that the sugar industry of Hawaii, if this is but a sample, is worthy of all the capital that is invested in it."

"I saw the Porto Rican laborers at Wailua. Yes; they work pretty well, but of course are not to be compared with the Japanese field hands. It is surprising how these Japanese work so well, considering they are of the very lowest order of workmen to be obtained from Japan. When you take into consideration a comparison of these important coolies with the lowest able types of other races, they are by far the best class to employ. There are Japanese there who have risen to positions which illustrates their great ambition to do what the trained white mechanics handle so well. One of them was running a pump, and he had even prepared drawings of plans for a slight improvement in the machinery. That in itself is a convincing proof that the Japanese laborer exhibits an intelligence which will not be found in laborers of other nationalities."

"Honolulu is a pretty place, but I can readily see there have been recent changes and that Americanism is rapidly transforming it. I am not certain in my own mind yet whether annexation has been the best thing for the islands or not. But then, of course, that is an old question, and according to diplomatic language, 'the incident is closed.' At the same time, however, I believe that a protectorate established by the United States over Hawaii would have been more advantageous. I have seen a number of men here—some of them planters—whom I am quite sure would rather have had a protectorate than annexation. It may be true, however, that if the United States had not annexed the islands, some other power would have done so."

Mr. Stead was asked concerning the suppression of the Review of Reviews in South Africa, and especially in the British possessions, and account of its political attitude toward the ministry. Mr. Stead said that his father had pursued an editorial policy upon the merits of the war which caused the powers that be to take measures to prevent its utterances from finding a voice in the south of Africa. Mr. Stead says the suppression of the monthly is only theoretical. His father took the stand that the war was useless and could have been worked out to the satisfaction of all concerned in the Transvaal in the course of the time in which the English and Boers have waged war with each other. The Krueger element was in the minority, but according to the method of representation in vogue they had the controlling vote on all measures, and by this means Krueger was able to engage in war with England. W. T. Stead has taken to his policy of declaring that the minority plunged Great Britain into a useless and expensive war and that reason his magazine, together with Reynolds' Newspaper, and the satisfaction of the public, have fallen under the ban.

Mr. and Mrs. Stead leave for Japan on the Hongkong Maru on the 16th. They will remain in the latter country for some time while the young author gathers material for his book.

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Charley Hyde has left the employ of the Kona Sugar Company.

GREAT DAY IN THE HOUSE

Forty-third Day—Number of bills printed, 33 number sent to Governor for signature, 7.

The County bill and nothing but the County bill was the order of yesterday. will be the order of today, and at the present rate of progress the order of the day until the close of the session.

Over the first few sections the wrangling was furious. Kumalae seemed to have determined to stop the passage of the bill. In the morning he moved for an indefinite postponement and in the afternoon talked and balked at every opportunity. The amendments were suggested in every case by Emmeluth and Robertson, although Wilcox the silent, made a motion for the first time since he has taken his seat.

The great trouble arose over the third and fourth sections of Chapter I, relating to the division of Oahu into counties. The majority of the members made no movement during the show of hands, and were guilty of a breach of etiquette, not often indulged in by similar bodies in the denial of an aye and no vote. The Republicans were only able to raise five hands in favor of the vote, and six being required the motion was lost. Had Archie Gillilan been present the day would have been saved but the honorable representative absented himself the entire afternoon. Apparently the Independents were not eager to go on record as voting for one county for Oahu.

Paele introduced a petition for the abolishment of the post-mortem law in the morning session and Kellikoa who can always be depended upon to cheer up the House when occasion offers, gave notice of the introduction of a bill to regulate the strength of coffee by degrees, a somewhat vague title. He also gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to prevent any citizen from holding more than two offices at one time.

Gillilan gave notice of an act to set aside \$10,000 for the use of Delegate Wilcox at Washington, the same to be used as a sort of incidental expense fund.

The County bill was evidently intended to be taken up by the House a majority of 24-4 voting against its passage. Emmeluth concurred that it would be a hardship to outside residents. "No member," said Mr. Emmeluth, "has a right to stand between the rights of his constituents and his own personal interests. Such a procedure inevitably means no reelection. The people want Oahu divided into two counties and I move that section three and four stand as printed."

Kumalae: "It isn't in the Independent platform and I don't see that the people want it."

Emmeluth: "Speak on your own platform. We have enough to do to carry out our own platform without worrying over others."

Kumalae, who was elected on the Republican platform, said that he knew that City Government was in the Republican platform but they didn't mean it. "The poor man has to pay taxes and it's a shame; the rich man digs down in his pocket for taxes and the poor hustles around and puts it there. I second the motion of Representative Makalana."

Robertson "Honolulu would look well, being governed by three commissioners. County Government is for a scattered population while a municipality has practically a legislature of its own."

Paele thought it would mean two sheriffs, etc., and more expense for the poor man.

Finally, the motion for ayes and noes ponement, but considerable argumentation was necessary before anything was done in the matter. There was discussion as to reading the bill as a whole and Hoogs objected to its being read at all by reason of the Hawaiian copies being lacking.

Finally with the assistance of Speaker Akina a motion was made and carried that the bill be considered by the House in committee of the whole. Dickey took the chair for the committee. Many important and a few unimportant amendments were made and carried.

Chapter I Section 1 provides that the Territory be divided into six counties, which was amended by motion of Robertson to read five, as a city government act was about to be passed for Honolulu. Relying upon this probable action the county of Honolulu clause was stricken out.

The name of the county comprising Kauai, Niihau and all other islands situated within a limit of three nautical miles from their shores, was changed from Kauai to Lunalilo and on Wilcox's motion the county seat removed from Waimea to Lihue. Section three and four relating to the division of Oahu into two counties raised the longest arguments. Robertson strongly objected to Makalana's motion to make the whole island of Oahu into the one county of Kalakaua with Honolulu as a county seat. "To make one county of Oahu," said Robertson, "would make Honolulu the whole county. Outer districts would have no show whatever. The city would run the whole thing. It would harm the country without benefiting the town. We in Honolulu don't want to be worried with county affairs being voted down. Section four was stricken out and Section three amended to include the whole island of Oahu in one county, with the county seat located at Honolulu."

The county comprising the islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe was changed in name to Liliuokalani and the county comprising Hilo, Puna and Kau to Kauikouli.

The bill was read without further suggestions until Section seven Chapter II, where provision for paying the collector of taxes by the County Treasurer was added. Section eight providing that the elected officers shall hold office for two years or until successors are elected and qualified was amended with an addition to read: "except that the first officers elected under this act shall serve until January 1901."

Section six Chapter III, relating to the bond of the County Treasurer was changed from "six or more good and sufficient securities in the sum of



THE CZAR OF THE HOUSE.

\$2000 for each one thousand inhabitants of the County" to two or more securities and \$400 for each thousand inhabitants.

Prendergast wanted to make it \$20,000 straight and Kumalae thought \$500 per thousand would be enough.

Emmeluth raised the point that the average taxes were eight dollars per capita and that no business man would allow any one to handle money in the proportion of fifty cents to every eight dollars.

Prendergast then amended his resolution to \$400 per thousand as adopted.

This will let off the County Treasurer of Kauikouli county, comprising Hilo, Puna, &c, where the taxes amount to something like \$125,000 annually, often payable in large amounts at one time, pretty cheaply as regards his bondsmen.

Robertson tried hard in this section and also in the section relating to the county clerk's bonds, to secure the insertion of a sentence compelling sureties "to own real estate over and above all debts to twice the amount of the bonds given," but failed to do so. Makekau and Prendergast held an unintermitted duet concerning a motion of Prendergast's to adjourn until Monday and a recess until 7:30 this evening seemed for a time imminent. Speaker Akina came out flatly and said he would not be down in the evening and the House finally adjourned until this morning.

Makekau and others seem to harbor the idea that unless the House works, no day holidays, Sundays or any day will be counted against them. According to Makekau the House could lawfully adjourn until after the middle of July and then take up its session without having lost a day's work.

The substitute County bill as dealt with by the Committee as a whole is now amended down to Section eight Chapter IV. There are one hundred and thirteen more sections to cover.

BUSINESS DONE.

House bill 12 relating to the repealing of certain obsolete laws. Passed the third reading of the Senate slightly amended.

Public Lands Committee reported to pass House Bill 59 with slight amendments.

Notice of a bill to compensate Antonio Serrao for damage done him during the plague (Nailima).

Notice of an act (Gillilan) to set aside \$10,000 for the use of the Territorial Delegate to Congress.

Report of the Committee on Income Tax law (Dickey) was ordered brought in.

Notice of an act (Kellikoa) to regulate the strength of coffee by degrees.

Notice of an act (Kellikoa) to prevent any citizen holding more than one office at a time.

House bill 65 An Act to create the Office of Transportation Commissioner. Referred to Committee on Public Lands and Improvements.

An act to authorize the Hawaiian Gas and Fuel Co. to exercise certain rights in Honolulu. (Second reading.) Referred to Committee on Public Lands and Improvements.

A resolution adopted to ask particulars of the building and present condition of the Quarantine wharf from the Chamber of Commerce. Adopted.

A bill relating to the compensation of fire claims. Referred to a special committee of five.

House bill 82 relating to the promulgation of laws. Passed second reading.

J. C. B. Hebbard, ex-judge of the Superior Court of San Francisco, is in the city. He came down from San Francisco on the Mariposa, and will make a visit of some length.

Talk of County Lines and Names.

There was a bare quorum in the Senate when the President knocked his gavel on the desk and looked for the Reverend Mr. Kekipi, who is supposed to bless the work and non-work of the august body every morning. Mr. Kekipi couldn't be found, and, as it would be absolutely improper to quarrel and squabble without prayers being said, (as in the Anglican Church) Mr. Kalaauokalani came to the rescue and offered a fervent invocation to the Deity to bless the Senate, leaving the people of the mundane sphere to do the other thing.

The clouds are still gathering, and every expert lobbyist can feel that there is a something somewhere, without being able to locate it. It may be that the doubts, as to what is up, will be settled on Monday evening when Delegate Wilcox will meet the one hundred gentlemen representing the Home Rule party, in a place, where no Advertiser reporter will be permitted to intrude. The strained, nervous conditions, as it were, may be due to the present seclusion of "Colonel Mazuma," and the impertinent attitude of the House towards Dr. Russell, who wants to be the whole "Mazuma" himself, but there is something up.

However the prayers, minutes and other formalities were duly disposed of, and the Siberian Senator introduced the following resolution.

Resolved, That from the 12th day of April the Senate will hold two daily sessions, viz., at 9:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. leaving the intervals of the day for the committees to work.

Senator Russell may be a night owl, but it is evident that his colleagues are not built that way, and the resolution was "wastebasketed" by an overwhelming majority. The senators are old men and good men now, and are not looking for excuses for late home-coming. How nice it would be for Senator Blank to come home at 4 a. m. minus \$233 lost in a jackpot or the gain of a "typewriter" and say: "Dear wife, political life is wearing me out. These Russenitsky night sessions are killing me."

Mr. Russell moved that bill 44 of the House be taken up for consideration on Monday. There being no objection it was so ordered.

Senate bill 70 relating to the reorganization of the Judiciary Department, was made the order of the day for Monday. Senate bill 55 relating to the same matter, was also set for that time.

Second reading of House bill 41 relating to the names of streets, roads and lanes in the District of Honolulu. On motion of Mr. Baldwin, the report of the committee, recommending the passage of the bill with a few amendments, was adopted. On motion of Mr. Baldwin the bill was ordered typewritten and read the third time on Monday.

House bill 42 was read the third time. The bill relates to the numbering of buildings and lots in the District of Honolulu. After the words "and lots" had been stricken out all through the bill, it passed third reading unanimously.

Under suspension of the rules, Mr. Crabbe introduced the following bills:

1. An Act to protect hotels and boarding and lodging houses.
2. An Act to prevent the defrauding of owners of licensed vehicles carrying passengers for hire in the Territory of Hawaii.

Both bills were read by title and referred to the Printing Committee.

Mr. Carter's bill relating to the appropriation of \$3500 for the expenses of sending an exhibit from the schools of the Territory of Hawaii to the Buffalo Exhibition, passed second reading unanimously and was set for third reading on Monday.

The Appropriation bill was brought up under the order of the day. Senator Kanuha wanted it referred to a special committee, the duty of which should be to consider it item by item, and Mr. Cecil Brown pointed out the absurdity of such an action. After a Babelonic debate, Mr. Kalaauokalani succeeded in having the consideration of the bill deferred till Wednesday next.

Under suspension of rules, Mr. White reported for the majority of the Judiciary Committee on Senate bill 44, "An Act to repeal Act 19 of the Session Laws of 1893 recommending its indefinite postponement. This report, together with another from the same source, recommending the passage of Senate bill 45 with certain amendments, was laid on the table to be taken up with the minority reports of Mr. Carter on Monday. Bill 45 relates to the limitation of the time within which action may be brought to recover possession of land.

Messrs Baldwin, White and Carter asked for leave of absence for tomorrow. This was granted and then Mr. J. Brown moved to adjourn until Monday. This was duly seconded and the Senate adjourned.

ANOTHER RAILWAY FOR FAIR KONA

The bill for a franchise to build a railroad connecting North and South Kona, which was introduced by Senator Achi, is the outcome of plans which have been in process of perfection for some time by a number of capitalists, among them J. M. McChesney, J. A. Grenwell, W. C. Achi and J. L. Cooper, who is generally supposed to be at the head of the scheme.

As the promoters own nearly all the land over which the right of way for the proposed road is planned, there will probably be little difficulty in securing the franchise. Mr. Achi states that an exclusive franchise is not sought, the object being, only to protect the owners of plantations, who are the promoters.

No corporation has yet been formed to build the new road, and no such step will be taken until the franchise has been secured, which Mr. Achi thinks will be as soon as Congress has had time to ratify the bill introduced in the Legislature. The first strip of road to be built will be about sixty miles in length and will connect two large plantations. It will be a three-foot gauge.

CAUGHT A DREADFUL COLD

Marion Kooke, manager of T. M. Thompson, a large importer of fine millinery at 1658 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, is ill. "During the late severe weather I caught a dreadful cold which kept me awake at night and made me unfit to attend my work during the day. One of my milliners was taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a severe cold at that time, which seemed to relieve her so quickly that I bought some for myself. It acted like magic and I began to improve at once. I am now entirely well and feel very pleased to acknowledge its merits." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd.

FEDERAL JURY IS AT WORK

A number of witnesses whose testimony is of importance in the cases of the United States against Frank O. Sodergren and Nelson Stuart, charged with assault upon the high seas, have been imprisoned by order of the United States District Court, to prevent their leaving the Territory before the trial of said cases.

The Grand Jury yesterday investigated the matter and it reports as follows: "The United States Grand Jury in session beg leave to call the attention of the Honorable Court to the method employed by the United States Marshal for the detention of witnesses, and other persons pending their examination in this Court."

"Your jury upon careful examination find that at the present time the method employed to secure the presence of the witnesses and other persons who may be required in the United States court and may be unable to provide bonds for their appearance, is to commit them to the care of the High Sheriff of the Territory, who places them in the Territorial penitentiary, under the same conditions and regulations as the prisoners. Your Grand Jury are instructed that this is a violation of United States law governing the detention of witnesses and persons held for appearance in Court, that such persons should be detained in a jail and not a penitentiary."

"Your jury find that the persons held to appear in this United States Court are treated while in prison the same as those under sentence for the worst of crimes (excepting only that they are not put to hard labor), they are obliged to submit to the same prison regulations and fare, and from the evidence of many witnesses and from a sample breakfast produced before your jury, we find that the rations supplied to the prisoners are not of such quantity or quality as these men are entitled to at the hands of those who hold them in confinement for no fault of their own. Your jury feel that to place these persons under the same rigorous discipline as that adopted for convicts, to require these persons to mingle with those held for the worst of crimes, to give these persons no favors not granted to convicts, is an outrage upon the right of innocent American citizens and should not be permitted by any United States authority. We cannot hold any United States officer as free from censure who permits this condition to exist without making some effort to remedy the wrong and much more is such officer censurable who admits that he does not know where these persons are detained or what treatment they are receiving from the hands of those to whom he has committed them."

"We do not regard the plea that the prison is as good or better than the Station House or jail, as bearing upon this evil. If a Territorial jail is not of sufficient size or has not the proper accommodations for the persons who must be detained by the United States authorities pending their appearance in Court, then a proper place should be provided for these men who have committed no crime. They are perhaps the unfortunate victims of "man's inhumanity to man" as exemplified by the treatment of American seamen by their officers. Others are those who were so unfortunate as to witness the brutality which brought their shipmates to the same condition of prison life in which they find themselves. The result of this treatment of innocent men is to defeat the ends of justice, for these men and others who learn of this method of detention will never tell of a crime they may witness, knowing a felon's cell and a felon's fare await them pending the time they may be called to assist in the work of bringing the guilty to justice."

This report was handed to Judge Estee with the request that a copy be sent to the United States Attorney-General at Washington.

Judge Estee glanced it over hastily and said that this would be done. The Grand Jury was then dismissed for the day.

SATURDAY'S COURT NEWS

Decision Given Overruling Demurrer in Hason vs Pain et al. Case

The First Judge of the First Circuit Court Saturday gave a decision in the case of W. L. Hason vs. W. H. Pain et al. overruling the demurrer, with leave to the defendants to answer within ten days.

The opinion states that the Court is unable to find a precedent where one partner is permitted to sue his co-partners at law where such partner is a promisee and a compromiser as well.

The trial of Manu, before the Second Judge was concluded and the defendant found guilty of assault with a deadly weapon. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor, with costs taxed at \$18.50.

In the case of Thos Metcalf vs John Kidwell, defendant was by stipulation given ten days in which to answer.

In the case of Ket on Fui Kone Society vs Gnuu Chong, which came up for hearing on motion to set demurrer for argument, the motion was dismissed.

On account of the present engagement of the Attorney General with the term of the United States District Court, the matter of the Territory vs Her Majesty Queen Liliuokalani was postponed until April 24 or thereafter.

Hearing will be had in the First Circuit Court on Monday of the case of Antonio Bright vs Kapiolani Estate administrators.

T. B. Murray has filed a demurrer to the complaint of J. Alfred Magoon, on grounds of insufficiency of facts alleged to constitute a cause of action.

The following arrangements were made in the United States District Court Saturday: Thomas Saffrey, forerary; T. J. Day, assault on customs officer; George E. Lea, P. O. Sodergren and M. E. Stuart, assault on the high seas; William Walsh, assault, and Mike Moretta, assault.

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TO ESCAPE SMALL POX

A PROPOSITION to disembark eight hundred and forty officers and men from the troopship Kilpatrick, now lying outside the harbor in quarantine on account of smallpox having broken out on the vessel between San Francisco and Honolulu, was made on Saturday to the Board of Health by Major Robinson, Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., and only yesterday afternoon at a special meeting of the Board, was the request denied. The result is that the ship "Mary E. Foster" in the harbor, has been engaged by the military authorities and the troops will be placed aboard until the transport can be fumigated.

An important meeting of the Board of Health was held Saturday afternoon at which were present Major Robinson and other army representatives in which the Depot Quartermaster laid a proposition before the Board which, considering the nature of the population of Honolulu, was of doubtful acceptance. It was a request to allow the 840 soldiers, officers and men, to change their present clothing to new uniforms which had undergone fumigation, and then to place them in clean boats and take them to the railroad wharf, where they could be entrained on flat cars and taken to Kalahe Detention Camp and held there in strict quarantine for two weeks.

Major Robinson said the camp could be provisioned in advance and that thereafter no communication would be had with them by the outside world. The quarantined troops would have their own cord of sentinels placed within the stockade. He proposed to call for assistance from Major Emnis commanding the battalion of the Sixth Artillery at Camp McKinley and have these soldiers entirely surround the Detention camp by two lines of guards, making it practically bayonet quarantine. Ambulances would also be provided ahead of the arrival of the quarantined troops and at the least sign of fever among any of the men they would be sent at once to Quarantine Island for treatment.

During the absence of the troops from the vessel, fumigation would be carried on a large scale. It was proposed to batten down the hatches and pump the vessel full of fumigating material and thereby render it perfectly clean when the voyage to Manila was resumed.

The Quartermaster earlier in the day addressed the following communication to the Public Works Department, and the same was duly considered at the Saturday afternoon meeting:

War Department, Office Depot Quartermaster, Honolulu, April 12, 1901.

J. A. McCandless, Superintendent Public Works.

Sir: Dr. S. E. Cofer, in charge of quarantine station at this port, having reported to me several cases of smallpox on the transport Kilpatrick, and with the prospect of the disease spreading on board that ship, it becomes my duty to discharge the entire command, consisting of 840 officers and men from that transport, to establish them in a detention camp here, in order that the ship may be properly cleaned and disinfected.

Having no Government grounds on hand for this purpose, I hereby respectfully ask authority to make use of the Territorial grounds known as "Kalahe Detention Camp," in order that the same may be placed entirely under the supervision of the quarantine authorities. Should this be granted, it will be understood that the military authorities will establish a cordon of sentinels about the camp and maintain such guard as to prevent any ingress or egress.

Very respectfully,
W. W. ROBINSON, JR., Major and Quartermaster, United States Army, Depot Quartermaster.

The matter was discussed thoroughly but as a difference of opinion arose amongst the members of the Board of Health, action was deferred until yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock when the proposition was rejected.

Major Robinson presented a new plan by which the quarantined troops could obtain relief, and this was by quarantining them aboard the ship "Mary E. Foster" now in Naval Row, which had been offered him at \$250.00 a day. The ship will accommodate about 500 men. The Board gave its permission to allow this method to be adopted, and the vessel will be put in shape at once to receive its living cargo. The balance will go to Quarantine Island while the vessel is being fumigated.

At the meeting of the Board yesterday morning, President Raymond and Dr. Cooper took the stand that it would be nothing short of criminal to allow nearly a thousand men from an infected ship to land at this port, no matter how great were the precautions to prevent the spread of the disease amongst a population which is so susceptible to the scourge. Other members of the Board took an entirely different view and thought that in the name of humanity the Board of Health should extend a helping hand to the unfortunates on the transport and give them a chance to leave the ship which contains the germs of a pestilence before continuing on their long voyage. Dr. Raymond was opposed to any breaking down of the quarantine law on this score, and said he would rather have the ship turn back to San Francisco than that any one of the hundreds of persons on the troopship should be allowed to set foot on the soil of Honolulu. The session became quite warm and as both sides stoutly maintained their position in the matter, it was decided to adjourn and meet again in the afternoon.

When the Board convened again at 3 o'clock, Major Robinson was present accompanied by Colonel Maus, U. S. A., Inspector of the Department of California, which includes the military post here and United States District Attorney Baird. J. A. McCandless represented the Territory. The Board was represented by President Raymond, members Cooper, Smith, Dole, Emerson and Winston. Major Robinson was asked to report as to whether he had found any other means for caring for the troops.

Major Robinson "I asked that the Board be re-convened this afternoon, as I found I had confronted the Board

with a hypothetical case and I did not wish to urge the Board to take a vote without first ascertaining whether there were any facilities here for unloading the Kilpatrick so it would be unnecessary for the men to go ashore. I found one boat named the "Mary E. Foster" with a capacity for about 500 men. She is 250 feet long. I have not accepted the boat as yet, and don't know whether the men could really be accommodated there or not. It would take two or three days to put the vessel in shape. The Foster was offered to me at a rental, or rather for charter, at the rate of \$250.00 a day for such a time as the Government might hold it. Several legal points came up this morning, and not wishing to pose personally as an attorney, I have taken the liberty of asking United States District Attorney Baird to be present in case any legal complications might come up. I have also invited Col. Maus, as the representative of the Inspector General's Department, to be present."

Dr. Emerson: "Have you engaged the Foster?"

Major Robinson: "No, sir; nor will I feel at liberty to engage it for two reasons until the Board has taken action upon my application. I would like formal action first. In the first place I would have to show the necessity for the employment of that vessel in my statement of accounts, otherwise it would be charged up against my personal account. Secondly, when I go to report to the commanding officer on the Kilpatrick I will be compelled to report that exact condition of affairs and show that I have made the application in due form to have the troops land here and give him a detailed account of our transactions."

Mr. Dole: "When this matter first came before the Board, as a layman it seemed to me that it must be unattended with any danger, and we all know that we have had not only the utmost courtesy and kindness, but every possible assistance from the Federal authorities and I felt that it was an act of humanity that was due them, not to say courtesy, to the people who are a part of our country and who have done so much for us, to grant the request."

"I found that on preparing to present a motion I ran up against a number of questions. My own feeling has been, that if compliance with the request is attended with substantial, not imaginary, danger to the people of Honolulu, it should not be granted; otherwise, that it should be granted."

"I have felt, as we all have, that the peculiar character of the population here renders the chances of infection much greater than they would be in an Anglo-Saxon community, and the chances of the infection infinitely more disastrous. I cannot, as a layman, see quite as much danger in it as the President seems to, but it does seem to me that the vessel which can be had, solves the problem. The cost of \$250 a day to the Government amounts to nothing compared with the risk of life, and I know the Federal authorities would not ask us to risk the lives of the public here, and in view of the fact that the Foster can be had I offer the following motion:

Whereas, there are now about four hundred (400) uninfected people in the quarantine camp who will have to be provided for elsewhere in case it is used for the purpose requested; and

Whereas, there is no other suitable place in Honolulu for the segregation of smallpox or plague patients; and

Whereas, it is believed that one death from plague has just occurred, and that the germs of plague may be in the community; and

Whereas, the prevalence of smallpox greatly adds to the danger of infection of that disease here; and

Whereas, the character of the population renders smallpox and plague exceptionally fatal in this community, as well as difficult to control; and

Whereas, a ship suitable for quarantine purposes can be had by the Federal authorities which will serve the purposes required;

Therefore, the Board of Health, recognizing the uniform courtesy and great aid and kindness of the Federal quarantine authorities and other Federal authorities in the past, with extreme regret deems that it can not comply with the request of the Federal authorities without endangering the lives of the public entrusted to its charge and without subjecting the local community to greater danger and distress than will be caused to the soldiers by denying the request.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Cooper.

Before the motion was put to a vote Major Robinson asked for time in which to confer with his associates. The three Federal representatives went into an adjoining room for a few moments, and upon returning Major Robinson said he had no suggestions to offer and the motion was put to a vote, resulting in its unanimous adoption, being voted upon by Messrs. Dole, Smith, Winston, Cooper and Emerson. President Raymond also favoring it. A copy of the resolution was given to the army representatives and steps were at once taken to secure the Foster for quarantine purposes.

It is said that the proposition to embark the quarantined soldiers on cars of the Oahu Railway company would have been opposed by the railroad officials, and that being the case there was no other recourse left to the military officials except to make use of harbor vessels.

Shortly after midnight yesterday morning First Lieutenant Thomas N. Cobb Jr. of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Volunteers, succumbed to smallpox on the quarantine island. He was one of the victims of the disease removed to the island from the transport Lawton, which was here recently from the Orient on her way to the Coast. He was one of the first smallpox patients to be brought here, having become afflicted with the disease on the Lawton while on his way home. He, with another patient, a physician, was removed from the Lawton upon her arrival here and taken to quarantine island. It was thought at the time that he would recover.

It was not thought wise to attempt to preserve the remains, and the body was therefore cremated.

Lieutenant Cobb's death will be reported to the War Department and, through this source, communication can be had with the relatives of the deceased.

SOFTIA, April 9.—The recent arrests of Macedonian agitators have led to anti-government demonstrations. Meetings of protest have been held and excited crowds have made demonstrations in front of the police station. One of the men arrested fired several shots from his revolver before yielding.

PEACE MAY COME SOON

MANILA, April 9, 3:25 p. m.—Although the officials are uncompromising, it is nevertheless said that Aguinaldo signed the peace manifesto this morning. Chief Justice Arellano drafted the document. Aguinaldo strongly objected to two clauses of the manifesto, and considerable argument was required to overcome his objections.

Col. Ababa, the insurgent leader of Zamboanga province, with thirteen officers, eighty-three men and ninety-two rifles, surrendered to Lieutenant Colonel Mancil C. Goodell, commanding the marines stationed at Olongapo on Subig bay. General Malvar with about 300 men and as many rifles is expected to surrender shortly at Silang, in Cavite province.

LOSSES OF FILIPINOS.

NEW YORK, April 9.—According to a Herald special from Washington since the rebellion in the Philippines 50,000 men is the lowest estimate of the war department of the casualties sustained by the Filipino forces; 7,687 rifles have been captured or surrendered and 65,142 rounds of ammunition have been seized.

The number of Filipinos killed cannot be accurately determined, as Gen. MacArthur, in his dispatches states that it is impossible to be accurate on this point. It would not surprise officials should the Filipino fatalities reach 25,000 and some say that 50,000 is closer to the real figures. Adjutant General Corbin is satisfied that the casualties suffered by the insurgents will form a potent reason for the abandonment of further resistance by the natives.

GENERAL YOUNG'S VIEWS.

NEW YORK, April 9.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Major General S. B. M. Young, who has just returned to Washington after serving nearly two years in the Philippines, had this to say about conditions in the islands:

"In the six weeks that have elapsed since I left the islands, some important changes have been wrought, so that I am unable to say accurately just what the situation is in Luzon now. I do believe, however, that the capture of Aguinaldo and his acceptance of American authority, will have a beneficial effect, and no doubt a strong tendency to bring about peace and order. Some of the leaders will probably come in and surrender, as I see small bands are doing from day to day. It is impossible to say what such men as Alejandrino and Santos will do. They may decide to follow Aguinaldo's example, and again they may be ambitious and desire to become leaders in his stead. Alejandrino, who has been spoken of as Aguinaldo's possible successor, is an able and intelligent Filipino, but I understand that his command is well scattered and small. General Tino is the Filipino leader in Northern Luzon, and is quite active. Under him are perhaps 3,000 men, with more or less loose and disconnected organization, divided into guerrilla bands, who drop down on quartermasters and commissary supply trains accompanied by small parties. They never fight in the open, and take to the mountains when a force of American soldiers appears.

"Even if all the leaders do come in and surrender there will remain small organized bands for some time to come, which will cause trouble. I am not in favor of reducing the military force in the islands below the 60,000 limit. We will need fully this number of men to maintain peace and give assurance of tranquility. Had not General Trias surrendered before the capture of Aguinaldo he would, no doubt, have been selected as the Filipino leader. Disique, of the Forty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, and twenty-two enlisted men of Company E of that regiment. The soldiers were accompanied by four members of the Federal party of Bulacan, who, upon arrival at Irigoin, addressed the people of the village gathered in a convent, setting forth to them the advantages that would accrue to them by a declaration of fealty to the American cause. As a consequence 1,073 natives from the surrounding country took the oath of allegiance within the next few days. Meanwhile Emilio Funes had signified his intention to surrender all the insurgent forces in Sargoson province to the Americans, but asked permission to take part in the celebration of Washington's birthday at Bulacan on the 22d. For this reason the forces under his command were allowed to retain their arms, all other officers and men took the oath of allegiance on the evening of the 21st. The next evening the entire force formally laid down their arms at Bulacan. Captain McLain, of Company E, who commanded the post at Bulacan, expressed the opinion in his report that this surrender brought all armed insurrection in Sargoson province to an end. The total military force which surrendered consisted of thirty-four officers and 138 men and have made an effort to continue the insurrection.

THE SURRENDER OF FUNES

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Late mail advices from the War Department contain the details of the surrender of the insurgent leader, Emilio Funes, at Bulacan, on February 22d last, which has already been touched upon briefly in the cable dispatches from Manila. The expedition to capture Funes was instigated by the federal party and consisted of Second Lieutenant B. F.

Dead Letter Service Here

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Postal orders: A dead letter service for the Territory of Hawaii to be conducted in connection with the Honolulu Post-office, for the disposition of unclaimed and unmailable matter originating in or reached by the several post-offices in the Hawaiian Islands, is authorized and ordered established. Postmasters in those islands will therefore from and after this date make their regular returns of such matter direct to the Postmaster at Honolulu instead of to the department at Washington. The object of the Postoffice Department in issuing this order is to avoid the long delays due to the distance of Hawaii on matter which would naturally go to the Dead-Letter Office. The only Dead-Letter Office existing at present is at Washington.

Mrs. Lemolue Newcomb, an eccentric philanthropist from New Orleans, is dead. She built the Robert E. Lee Memorial Chapel at Lexington, Va.

Ex-Premier Sterioff at Bulgaria is dead.

A REVOLT IN CHINA

PEKING, April 8.—The rumors which have been current during the past few days of the outbreak of a rebellion headed by General Tung Fu Hsien, the former commander of the northern army, in the provinces of Mongolia and Shensi, have been absolutely authenticated.

Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching have received information on the subject, which, though indefinite, still proves that the court is seriously alarmed.

General Fu Hsien was, according to last accounts, about 150 miles from the court, with 11,000 regular troops, all supposed to be devoted to himself. The court has about the same number of soldiers at Singan-fu, but it is probable that the troops of Tung Fu Hsien are better drilled and better armed.

It is believed that the Mongolian rebellion was brought about through agents of Prince Tuan and General Tung Fu Hsien. Li Hung Chang thinks there are about 5000 regular troops in Mongolia and inclines to the belief that they have not joined in the rebellion. He does not think that the court is in any danger and thinks the object of Prince Tuan (who was last reported at Ning-hsu with 10,000 men prepared to resist arrest) and General Tung Fu Hsien is to create a diversion of interest in order to force unconditional protection of themselves.

Unofficial Chinese of intelligence regard the rising as most unfortunate at the present time to the interests of China and as possibly meaning the use of foreign troops to protect even the court itself. The Ministers of the powers do not think that, provided foreign interests do not suffer, any present interference is likely. If the dynasty should be overthrown it would, to a certain extent, delay the peace negotiations, but they consider that a regime not bound by traditions like those of the present court probably would be much easier to deal with eventually, as the ceremonial could be much curtailed.

PROGRESS OF REBELLION

PEKING, April 9.—The Russian Minister to China, M. Giers, responding to the letter from Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang regarding Manchuria, merely refuses to hold further communication with them upon the subject. The Mongolian Prince, Olaskan, father-in-law of Prince Tuan, proves to be an important factor in the rebellion now in progress. He urges the rebellious troops to march on Sian-fu.

Chinese knowing General Tung Fu Hsien say the Emperor brought the rebellion upon his own head when he published the edict threatening the general with future punishment. On account of his present power and influence, General Tung Fu Hsien would not permit this and naturally desired to prove that power. He has the entire Mohammedan population with him. Prince Tuan also has a large following, while Prince Olaskan controls the entire province of Mongolia.

ANARCHY POSSIBLE

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The State Department has heard further from Mr. Rockhill, our special commissioner at Peking, touching the effort making there to effect an agreement respecting the indemnity to be demanded from the Chinese government. Mr. Rockhill's principal effort acting under direct instructions from Secretary Hay, is to induce the ministers of other powers to keep down the total of their claims to the amount which the financial experts, headed by Sir Robert Hart, have decided to be within the ability of China to pay.

The United States government has felt that on no account should the total indemnity claim exceed 40,000,000 pounds sterling and has steadfastly sought to make that figure the outside limit of the claim. For itself the State Department claims \$25,000,000 indemnity and it has supplied Mr. Rockhill with data for the presentation of an itemized account showing the expenditures made by the government of the United States for transportation of our military contingencies in China, its maintenance there and the just claims of the missionaries and who were American citizens and suffered in property and person from the Boxer outbreak. In its anxiety to avoid oppressing China and to secure a speedy settlement of the Chinese question, the United States government stands willing to make a heavy cut in its claim provided the other nations represented at Peking will abate their claims in proportion. It is entirely possible that if Mr. Rockhill can induce the other ministers to make a cut of fifty per cent in their indemnity claims he will do so though the apparent result be the loss to the United States of \$12,500,000.

The administration is satisfied that the great danger of the situation at Peking lies in delay. Had the present representations of Mr. Rockhill been heeded the officials are confident that the formidable rebellion which has now broken out under the leadership of General Tung Fu Hsien would never have occurred. Mr. Rockhill has satisfied himself that the Chinese government was absolutely sincere when it pleaded inability to punish this great general and Prince Tuan in the full measure demanded by the powers. It is thought here that more modest demands could have been met by the Chinese government and the rebellion averted. The indemnity question also has consumed an unconscionable length of time and if it had been settled several weeks or even months ago, the present difficulty, it is believed, would have been impossible. It is the hope therefore, of the officials here that Tung Fu Hsien's movement will stimulate the lagging ministers at Peking to final action. If it does not if the court is obliged to flee from Sian-fu, and the great Yangtze river is overawed by General Tung Fu Hsien as seems entirely probable, then all China will be plunged into anarchy in the estimate of the officials here.

Governor Dole has been indisposed the past week, and was unable to be at his office yesterday forenoon.

IN MEMORY OF LOGAN

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The magnificent equestrian statue of General John A. Logan, erected in Iowa Circle in honor of the professional soldier, statesman and patriot, was unveiled this afternoon. The ceremony occurred in the presence of an immense assemblage, including President McKinley and the members of his Cabinet, the surviving members of General Logan's family and many persons eminent in the military and civil life of the nation. A grandson of the famous leader, Master George Tucker, drew the silken cord which released the fluttering flags that draped the statue and disclosed to view the heroic bronze figure.

At 1:30 p. m. an imposing military parade, of which Colonel Francis I. Guenther of the Fourth Artillery was grand marshal, was formed on Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House and then escorted the President and other distinguished participants to the ceremony to Iowa Circle. Many veteran organizations of both the Civil and Spanish Wars marched by separate routes to the scene of the unveiling. Music for the occasion was furnished by the Fourth Artillery band.

General Grenville M. Dodge, president of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, presided at the ceremony in Iowa Circle. After the invocation had been pronounced by the Rev. Frank M. Bristol, the President's pastor, General Dodge presented the sculptor, Mr. Franklin Simmons.

Following a brief introduction by General Dodge, President McKinley delivered the following address:

"My Fellow-Citizens: It is a good thing when patriots are honored and patriotism exalted. Monuments which express the nation's gratitude for great deeds inspire great deeds. The statue unveiled today proclaims our country's appreciation of one of her heroic sons whose name is dear to the American people, the ideal volunteer soldier of two wars, the eminent Senator and commander, General John A. Logan. Logan's career was unique. His distinction does not rest upon his military achievements alone. His services in the Legislature of his own State, in the National House of Representatives and in the Senate of the United States, would have given him an equally conspicuous place in the annals of the country. He was great in the forum and in the field.

"Some names instantly suggest a sentiment. That of Logan stands for exalted patriotism. This was the key of his success. Party politics to him was nothing when the Union was in danger. When the alternative came he was swift to dedicate his life and fortune to the party of Lincoln because it stood for the indivisibility of the Union. How much he did to create and increase the sentiment of loyalty and patriotism among the people of his own State and throughout the nation can never be told. He stood with Douglas holding up the cause of the Union and offered his own life as a cheerful sacrifice, if need be, for its preservation.

"Logan was never half-hearted. An intense patriot, he was also an intense partisan. He was forceful in the Senate as he was undaunted in battle. He had convictions and followed them to their conclusions at any cost. He was never a trimmer nor a laggard. He despised duplicity, was the soul of frankness and always at the front in every struggle, civil or military, during the years of his eventful life. He was a leader from boyhood.

"Logan was a man of great capacity and integrity was pronounced and served him well as integrity will serve every man who has and keeps it. His success was founded on good character, unflinching sincerity, high courage and unremitting industry. He came out of the war with the highest military honors of the volunteer soldier. Brilliant in battle and strong in military council, he was also the true American spirit, for when the war was ended he was quick and eager to return to the peaceful pursuits of civil life. While a strict disciplinarian, he was yet beloved by all his men. No duty was too hazardous for them to cheerfully undertake and no sacrifice was too great for them to undergo when he commanded. He was not only a commander and tender of the soldiers whom he led, but generous and courteous to his brother officers. It was significant of his generous spirit that under the tempting opportunity of great command he declined it rather than injustice should be done and humiliation put upon a brother officer. No wonder that General Logan was the idol of the rank and file of the Army. They loved him; he loved them.

"In Washington, with most onerous and exacting Senatorial duties resting upon him, he was devoted to the wants and necessities of his old comrades. His sympathy, his services and his limited purse were never denied them in their need. He was among the first commanders of the Grand Army of the Republic, and to him we are indebted for the beautiful service which on the 30th of May each year brings to the graves of the soldiers dead, among whom he now rests in everlasting comradeship the offerings of a people and the undying gratitude of a nation.

"As a popular orator, his voice has been heard in every State and Territory of the Union, always for his country and for the flag he loved.

"The highest eulogy ever paid him was by his father. The latter in his will divided his property between his widow and children equally except—and I quote from the will—John Alexander, whose marked abilities are such that he can provide for himself and add his mite, if necessary. This provision is not made from want of affection, but because of unbounded confidence in his future status.

What a remarkable tribute from a father to a son! That expression of faith was enough to quicken the brave noblest aspirations and encourage the best that was in him. And how truly he indicated the confidence he had inherited to have deserved and to have fulfilled that commendation from his father's love and faith were but a part of his inheritance of lands and tenements, stocks, bonds and money. Beloved of his father and children, beloved of his comrades in war and in peace and beloved of his country, his whole life realized his father's prophecy, and his words would adorn any monument to his name."

The oration of the day was delivered by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, junior United States Senator from New York. Mr. Depew said in part:

"The 'typical American' has long been the subject of discussion and portraiture. In caricature, in picture and upon the stage, our national characteristics are represented by the 'Trotter Jonathan,' who is sharp, keen, aggressive and fearless, but who exhibits no trait

of that culture, sensitive honor and lofty morality which mark a noble and successful people. We do not therefore find the 'typical American' in the sketch of the artist or upon the dramatic stage. The professional or business man who has been successful in his pursuit; the one who with the great opportunities offered in the United States and by the exercise of rare gifts, has accumulated a phenomenal fortune; or the distinguished soldier or sailor who has come from the severe training of West Point or Annapolis, is not peculiar to our country. He exists under all governments, and accomplishes the same career under all institutions. American liberty and law, which grant to all equal opportunities, which neither foster nor favor merit class or privilege, cultivate a kaleidoscopic activity which is possible alone with us. It develops an American who passes easily and naturally to and from private pursuits and public life; is ready and forcible upon the platform or in his office of legislation; is facile with his pen, and keen upon all questions of current interest and with that leisure which comes only to the very busy, finds rest and recreation in travel, fraternal organizations and society. He early in life becomes a member of the military company of his town or the National Guard of his State and looks his office or leaves the shop to march with his command to the field of duty and of danger. If he survives the perils of battle and dangers of disease he practically beats his sword into a ploughshare and his spear into a pruning hook by exchanging the uniform of the soldier for the dress of the citizen and quietly resuming the peaceful paths of the industry he abandoned to fight for his country. The Grand Army of the Republic has upon its rolls numberless examples, living and dead of heroes in war who have also successes in the professions or business, and of rare merit and statesmen of unique distinction. Such a man—a typical American—is the soldier, statesman and patriot for the unveiling of whose statue, erected by a grateful country, we are here assembled.

Mr. Depew sketched the life of General Logan from the time he entered the Mexican War as a private until he was made commander of the army of the Tennessee, in the Civil War, characterizing him the finest example of the volunteer soldier.

Continuing, he said:

"The most gratifying tribute to himself and the best expression of the opinion of the volunteer army in regard to him was his election as the first commander of the Grand Army of the Republic and the election repeated from Honolulu, where he was elected as often as he would accept the place."

Concluding, Mr. Depew said:

"In every community in our land the leaders of public opinion and the dwellers in the homes of prosperity have come from the ranks. Among those successful Americans in many lines who have won and hold the public eye and died mourned by all their countrymen, there will live in the future in the history of the republic no nobler figure, in peace and in war, in the pursuits of the citizen and in work for the welfare of his fellow-citizens, than General John A. Logan."

MANAGER BELASCO HAPPY.

He Reports a Big Business at Honolulu's Play House.

Frederick Belasco is the happiest theatrical manager in town. He arrived here yesterday on the Mariposa, with his company from Honolulu, where they played a most successful theatrical season supporting Miss Florence Roberts in a repertoire of plays.

"We were received royally. Every performance was packed, and for the first time in the history of the house the manager asked us to return at some future date. We did so walk that I decided to make semi-annual visits."

"The Shriners are having a very good time down at the Islands. They begged us to give a special performance the night before we left. The steamship company consented to allow us to haul our scenery to the ship the day she sailed, so we gave the performance. Ex-Queen Liliuokalani attended, and gave from her pocket book what was quite an honor, as she had not attended a theater since she has been mourning."

"We had lots of fun, made money, and what more could a theatrical manager want?"—Chronicle.

An All-Absorbing Trust.

CHICAGO, April 2.—A meeting was held in the offices of the American Wire and Steel Company today of men interested in that corporation and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. It was stated that the conference was for the purpose of compelling the steel and iron manufacturers whereby the coal and iron interests affiliated with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company will pass under the control of the American Steel and Wire Company, the plans contemplating immediate and extensive improvements and enlargements of the big Pueblo plant and other interests. Chairman Johnson W. Gates of the steel and wire company refused to discuss the objects of the meeting.

Greek Laborers per Mariposa.

Sixty-two Greeks left New York for Hawaii to work on the plantations here. Only fourteen of the number arrived here on Saturday on the Mariposa, the rest of them bolting in Chicago and Berkeley.

They were intended for the Hawaiian Commercial Plantation. Some of them were recruited in New York, while others came from Europe. Fourteen became dissatisfied at Chicago and left the party. It is said that the Greek consul at that city had something to do with advising the laborers to abandon their idea of going to Hawaii. Those who bolted got away at Berkeley. More Greeks are expected on the Ventura.

John A. McCabe, special agent of the Postoffice Department, has filed the local office to expedite the matter of registering the Chinese of Hawaii. Twenty additional deputies were added to Agent Chamberlain's force yesterday. But thirty days remain for the Chinese to register. When that limit expires all Chinese not registered will be deported. A great many who are anxious to go back to China are taking advantage of this and will go home, passage paid by the government.

Miss Rose Davidson, assistant secretary and school agent of the Department of Public Instruction, who has been designated by Superintendent Atkinson to represent that department at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo is preparing to leave on the Sierra, which sails on April 23d. Miss Davidson will be accompanied by one or two persons, who will assist her at Buffalo in installing the exhibit. There is now pending in the Legislature a bill calling for \$3,500 for the general expenses of the installation of the exhibit and her own.

NEWS FROM
ISLE OF MAUI

MAUI, April 13.—The erection of the new Spreckelsville mill is progressing rapidly. Two tall black smoke stacks can now be seen all over Central Maui and the foundations and a part of the walls of the main mill have been put in place. Two large cane houses have also been finished. It is anticipated that this mill, which will be the largest institution of its kind in the Territory, will be completed by Jan. 1, 1902. J. N. S. Williams, the well known constructing engineer, has charge of the work.

During Saturday, the 6th, two serious accidents took place on Paia plantation. In a field not far from the mill a Japanese laborer fell under the wheels of a moving train and four empty cane cars passed over his chest and abdomen. Badly wounded and bruised, he was taken to the plantation hospital.

At midnight of the same day in the mill a container filled with sulphuric acid burst in the face of another Japanese employee. Blinded with the acid and frantic with pain he also was taken to the hospital. The condition of both men is critical.

C. E. Haynes, the new head-carpenter at Hamakua plantation, will pull down all the old laborers' quarters and construct new houses of tongue and groove lumber.

The new Maui Hotel at Wailuku opened its restaurant on the 8th. The drug store however has not yet received its stock of medicines, etc.

Tonight, the 13th, at Wailuku Court House the Maui Racing Association will hold its annual meeting.

Rev. Mr. Russell, assistant to Mr. F. W. Damon, preached the Easter sermon at the Pala Foreign church on Sunday, the 7th. The pulpit was beautifully decorated with calla lilies.

Last night, the 12th, Makaha Kalamia, the adopted daughter of Mrs. S. K. Kalamia, died at Makawao. She was about eighteen years old and was born and bred in Makawao. Makaha possessed a beautiful voice and often charmed her friends with her fine singing. She was much esteemed because of her amiability. Deputy Sheriff Sam'l E. Kalamia is her brother. The funeral will take place tomorrow, the 14th.

During last evening, the 12th, the Makawao Debating Club met in the parlors of the Pala Foreign Church and held an interesting debate concerning the following: "Resolved, that capital punishment should be abolished." Messrs. W. E. Beckwith and E. B. Carley led in the affirmative and won the vote of the audience against the negative side led by Messrs. Jones and D. C. Lindsay. There was a good attendance of members and spectators. The subject chosen for next meeting is, "Resolved, that the Dispensary Bill as presented to the Hawaiian Senate should become the law of the Territory."

A large catch of fish, akules, was made at Kahului on the 8th.

The members of Makawao Polo Club who will take part in the coming match game are to be conveyed to and from Honolulu at half-rates. The Willard Steamship Co. believe in encouraging sport.

Doctor and Mrs. Sabey, formerly of Spreckelsville, are now residents of Pala. Mrs. Sabey is principal of the Spreckelsville school.

Awana has recently built a rice-cleaning mill on his premises at Makawao.

Mrs. Collins and son have been guests at W. J. Lowrie's, Spreckelsville.

Mrs. Cox, her little son, and Miss Laura Wells of Wailuku, departed last Saturday, the 6th, for a trip to Philadelphia. Miss Wells is to consult with an oculist.

F. A. Alexander is the new head-luna of Hamakua plantation taking the position left vacant by R. D. Baldwin who has accepted the assistant manager'ship at Spreckelsville.

George Wilbur has taken Mr. Alexander's recent position at Kahului.

The B. D. Baldwin move to Spreckelsville during the first of next week. They will be much missed from Hamakua.

Mrs. W. J. Lowrie and Miss Clara Lowrie are expected home today from San Francisco.

Next week Mr. and Mrs. L. von Tempky and two daughters of Makawao will depart for the Coast. They intend to extend their trip to Canada and will be absent several months.

By the same steamer Manager D. C. Lindsay of Pala will depart for Scotland. He intends to be gone four or five months.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin of Hamakua have been at Los Angeles and are now at Lake Tahoe.

Weather Warm and pleasant

Cruiser Given to the Coast.

The Navy Department has decided to award the contract for the construction of the protected cruiser Milwaukee to the Union Iron Works at San Francisco.

When the bids were received on April 4th they were referred by Secretary Long to the board of construction. The board went over the subject on the following day and then submitted a written report to Secretary Long. This report points out that the Pacific Coast has received only one out of eight vessels when it was the evident purpose of Congress that there be two of the vessels should be built in case the price was not excessive.

In the present case the bid of the Union Iron Works is \$2,425,000, which the board points out is considerably less than 4 per cent above the contract price of similar ships built in the East. The law allows a 4 per cent addition on ships built on the Pacific Coast.

Upon petition of Alice Maude Gaskell Lane, the will of William Seaborn Luce was yesterday admitted to probate, and the petitioner appointed executrix of the estate, in accordance with the provisions of the will. The petitioner shows herself to be the niece, and admitted daughter of the deceased, there being several other relatives who are named as devisees and legatees under said will.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF LAST WEEK. CUPID AS A PUGILIST

Hawaiian Prince In Two Lively Scraps.

Prince Jonah Kalaniana'ole, better known here as "Cupid," is well recognized as a man who likes to eat but prefers to fight. "Cupid" is making a tour of the world, and the popular young Hawaiian is having plenty to eat and also plenty to fight. At least so says a European correspondent.

The young Hawaiian all is very sensitive in regard to his complexion, and to call him a "colored" person means a scrap, as the records of the Police Court here will show. While on his trip around the world with his charming wife, there are so far two fights to his credit, and his purse is lighter by a fine of \$500.

In Montreal, Canada, Cupid stayed at the finest hotel, and, in due time, went to the barber shop to have his superfluous hair removed. He was "next" when an American tourist entered. The newcomer looked around, and said loudly that he couldn't see why "colored" persons were permitted about in a first class hotel and in a barber shop. Cupid, we are told, opened his small eyes at the speaker, but said nothing. When the tonorial professor had finished off his victim in the chair, and cried "next," the American tourist started forward, saying: "I certainly take precedence to a nigger."

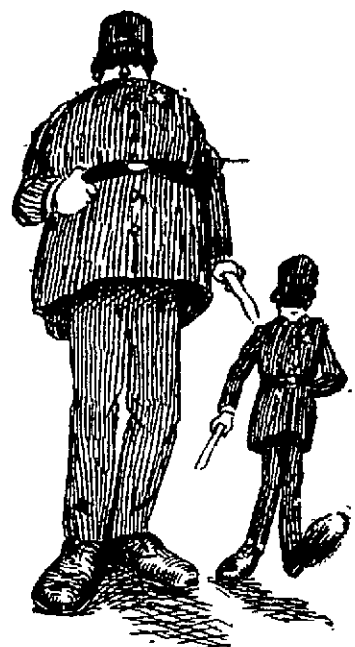
They say, it was a dull, horrible thud.



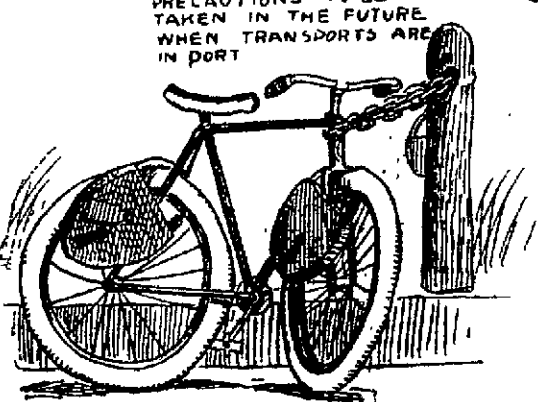
RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY BILL WAS THE TOPIC LAST WEEK



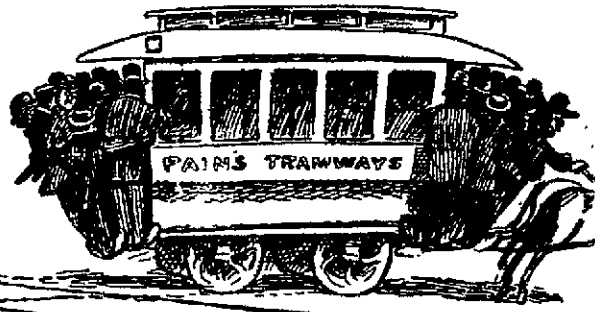
DR ALVAREZ THINKS HONOLULU HAD NO PLAGUE



LEWIS AND TURN, ASPIRE TO BE POLICEMEN



PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN THE FUTURE WHEN TRANSPORTS ARE IN PORT



THE SAME OLD STORY, NOTHING NEW

WEEK'S EVENTS
AT LAHAINA

LAHAINA, April 12.—The recently organized Lahaina Club occupies pleasant rooms in the cottage opposite the Pioneer mill. A good supply of reading matter will soon be upon the tables. Officers have been elected as follows: President, L. Barkhausen; vice president and manager, W. Henning; secretary and treasurer, A. Aalberg; directors, Charles Scrimger, L. Barkhausen, W. Henning, A. Aalberg and J. E. Cannon.

The Chinese jeweler has moved into new quarters, and has enlarged his stock of clocks and watches.

Several prominent citizens of Lahaina enjoyed a fishing excursion on Tuesday.

The Wireless Telegraph Company has more than once favored the citizens of Lahaina with free public messages, relating to important events. The news of Aguinardo's capture was sent to this city shortly after the intelligence was received in Honolulu.

Immediately after the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Kalai Richardson, a message announcing the sad event was sent from Honolulu to Colonel John Richardson in Lahaina. Receiving this timely telegram, the relatives were enabled to make preparations for the funeral. Miss Rowena Richardson is one of the teachers in Lahaina school.

Another Chinese store will soon be built on the waterfront. During the last three months a number of new stores have been opened in Lahaina, and they are all enjoying a fair amount of custom.

Mr. Henry Dickenson, principal of the Lahaina school, has been spending his vacation at Wailuku, and at other places on the other side of the island.

Miss Anne Z. Hadley and other teachers have been visiting friends in Honolulu.

Captain Bamberg, of the Wailuku Salvation Army Corps, held an open air meeting in Lahaina on Wednesday evening. The captain receives religious papers in the Japanese language, from his friends in Japan, and distributes them among the Japanese in Lahaina.

A few years ago the gardens in this town were well supplied with plants in bloom. But it was soon discovered that, owing to the nature of the soil and water, horticulture was a difficult undertaking. Plants succeed better in pots and boxes, than in garden plots. As water of good quality can now be secured at the center, some town, some lovers of flowers have sent to the mainland for an assortment of seeds.

The hibiscus, sinensis and the lantana flourish here in places where they receive no care.

A schooner with a large cargo of lumber arrived here this morning. Half of the load is consigned to the Pioneer Mill Company, and the remainder to Mr. Olsen.

The Lahaina road board will hold a meeting at the courthouse on Saturday morning.

Police men are on the lookout for all unlicensed dogs in this district.

It is expected that the first session of the Lahaina kindergarten will be held on Monday morning. The next term of the other public schools will commence on the same day.

A meeting of the Lahaina road board was held at the courthouse this (Saturday) morning at 11 o'clock. Matt McCann, the president of the board, was in the chair, and F. Kohler was secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The attention of the board was called to the condition of the public road at a place called Maia about two miles north of the village. The Pioneer Mill Company's railroad track crosses the street more than once, and in the opinion of some parties the passing of motor cars is dangerous to public travel.

Mr. McCann, the president of the board, was instructed to send a communication to the Superintendent of Public Works, and to the board of Public Works, asking them to consider the matter.

At the afternoon session the chairman stated that it was impossible for Manager Barkhausen to be present. Remarks in the Hawaiian language were interpreted by Senator White. The clerk of the board was instructed to send a communication to the Superintendent of Public Works, and to the board of Public Works, asking them to consider the matter.

A NEW CHURCH
OPENED AT LIHUE

Easter was an especially marked day for the residents of Lihue, for it was the date (April 7) of the opening of the new church. The dedicatory services were held in the afternoon, a large audience, numbering 300, composed of whites and natives, being present, completely filling the main auditorium and the Sunday School rooms which opened into it by lifting doors.

Mr. Lydgate, minister of the foreign congregation, had the general conduct of the services, being assisted by Mr. Kaullil, the minister of the native congregation. It is probable that in coming days distinction between these two bodies will be less and less, leaving only the necessary one of language, till even with the existing school system, must in time disappear, and the church have one minister for all.

In the dedicatory service the two languages were blended, Mr. H. Isenberg, minister of the Lutheran church at Lihue, reading the Scriptures in English, and Mr. Kopa, minister of the native church at Waimae, reading them in native.

Messrs. Lydgate and Kaullil (minister of the church at Haikau) made the dedicatory prayers, and Messrs. Desha and Emerson made the addresses.

Next Sunday the respective services are to be separated, the service in English, conducted by Mr. Lydgate, is to begin at 10:30, and the service in native, conducted by Mr. Kaullil, is to begin at 11:30 a. m.

One of the most impressive parts of the service was the singing of the beautiful dedicatory hymn, written by the venerable Judge Hardy, who has so long been a resident of the island.

The residents of Lihue are to be congratulated upon the possession of so beautiful a church structure. It is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Wilcox, and was designed by Ripley & Dickey.

The land on which it stands, as well as the parsonage and parsonage lot, is the gift of Mr. G. N. Wilcox; the deeds, which were read at the services, were made out giving the property to three trustees in trust for the people of the community.

The trustees named were Messrs. Ralph H. K. Kahale, Charles A. Rice and Judge H. K. Kahale. The power to fill a vacancy in the board of trustees is lodged with the highest judge resident on the island, and at present, Judge Hardy.

The residents of Lihue are also fortunate in the possession of so able and successful a minister as Mr. Lydgate. He speaks the native language fluently, understands the Hawaiian and is trusted by them, and combines with his ministry to the foreign church the oversight also, of the native churches of the island. He has just been called to the pastorate of the old native Koloa church, and is to combine this charge with those already entrusted to him. In his call to the Koloa church, all the residents of the district, native, white and half-white, co-operated.

Here is a possible and fortunate forecast of the future of the native churches of the islands—strong men, familiar with both languages, being placed in the large, important centers, with the outlying parishes under their care.

The church has two rich memorial windows, after famous pictures by Hoffmann, one Christ blessing the children, the gift of Mother Rice, in memory of her husband Mr. W. H. Rice and the other the good shepherd, of Mrs. Hans Isenberg, in memory of her mother, Maria Rice Isenberg.

Mr. Lydgate, in whose suggestive mind must be given the credit of starting the movement for the new church, has already collected on the shelves of the Sunday School room, the nucleus of a good circulating library for the community. It already comprises 200 carefully selected volumes.

Following is the program of exercises at the dedication of the Lihue church. The service was held at 2:30 p. m. and the text of Judge Hardy's dedicatory hymn:

PROGRAM.
Organ prelude and doxology.
Invocation, Rev. J. B. Hanalei.
Hymn 96.
Statement, Rev. J. M. Lydgate.
Transfer of title deed and keys.
Song, Mrs. W. H. Rice Jr.
Scripture reading (English), Rev. H. Isenberg.
Scripture reading (Hawaiian), Rev. G. L. Kopa.
Dedicatory hymn.
Dedicatory prayer (English), Rev. J. M. Lydgate.
Dedicatory prayer (Hawaiian), Rev. G. L. Kopa.
Benediction, the Koloa choir.
Address (English), Rev. O. P. Emerson.

Solo, J. B. Alexander, with quartet.
Address (Hawaiian), Rev. Stephen Desha.
Collection. Notices.
Hymn 485.
Benediction, Rev. J. B. Kahaleole.

THE BENEFACCTIONS.
Mr. G. N. Wilcox, the church lot.
Mr. G. N. Wilcox, the parsonage and lot.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Wilcox, the church complete, including seating and kitchen.
Mrs. M. S. Rice, memorial window, "Suffer the Little Children."
Mrs. Hans Isenberg, memorial window, "The Good Shepherd."

Mr. G. N. Wilcox, the pulpit and communion furniture.
Mrs. S. W. Wilcox, the lamps.
Mr. C. M. Cooke, \$250 toward general expenses.
Mr. W. H. Rice, 50 per cent discount on hauling bill, \$127.

DEDICATION HYMN.
Our Father in Heaven, may this Temple be Thine!
Thy presence be known through Thy Spirit Divine,
Inspiring Thy Children here gathered today,
That worship in Spirit they truly may pay.

How great is the love that to us Thou dost show,
In height and in depth it excels all we know;
The Lord of all life has remembered our need;
The prayer of the humble He ever will heed.

A house for Thy service by grateful hearts given,
If Thou wilt accept, 'tis the gateway of heaven;
Thy truth will enlighten, Thy peace will descend,
And rest on the soul for a life without end.

JACOB HARDY.

NO SESSION
ON SATURDAY

Owing to the leave of absence granted to various Senators, there was no session of the Senate on Saturday.

An adjournment until 10 o'clock this morning was unanimously voted on Friday.

The majority report on Senate bill 45, advising certain amendments, will be taken up with the minority report today.

Senate bills 55 and 72, relating to the organization of the Judiciary Department, are on the order of the day's business, while the report of the committee recommending the passage of House bill 41 with a few amendments, also comes up at the third reading of the bill this morning.

THE HOUSE ADJOURNS.
Forty-fourth Day.—Ninety-three bills introduced; seven submitted for Governor's signature.

After some attempts by telephone and messenger Saturday morning to round up recalcitrant and absent members of the House, "Autocrat" Akia declared the House adjourned until Monday for lack of a quorum.

Just before 9 o'clock various members of the House Rule bill were to be seen hieing themselves to the various points of the compass, with apparently a premeditation to avoid the county bill until this morning. Several members who were chatting in the lobby had no idea that the House had adjourned until so informed by a member of the press.

On Friday there was an evident desire among the "rang" to copy the example of the Senate and adjourn until this morning under the belief that Saturday would not be a lost day of the session, and a consultation in the evening decided them that they were correct in the idea that for them to work when the Senate did not, would result in the fifty-fifth day of the session.

The arguments to the contrary brought forward by Robertson and others on Friday were unable to make the House members think that they had been mistaken, and the attempt was made to occur to them to save the joint session question from serious pillage, was to absent themselves on Saturday.

The forty-fourth day of the session has therefore been absolutely lost and the county bill still remains at Chapter II, 8th section.

It is rumored that Senator White's return from Maui brought on a confidential pow-wow which will show results today.

WORLD'S SPORT
BRIEFLY TOLD

Volodyovski has been displaced as favorite in the English Derby betting, and odds of 10 to 1 are being offered against him. Orchid, a grandson of Ormonde, is now most fancied for the great race.

Larkspur won the Montgomery handicap at St. Louis.
Otto Zelloff of Chicago and Perry Queenan of Milwaukee fought a 6-round draw.

Boralma, Charley Herr and Crescens have been matched for a \$50,000 stake. The race will take place on April 6. Efforts are being made to secure a match race between Boralma and The Abbot.

Kenilworth defeated Waring at Tanforan Park, running six furlongs in 1:12, which is a Coast record. Kenilworth has won his last eight starts.

Brunswick ran four and one-half furlongs at Tanforan in 53 seconds, which is a world's record for a 2-year-old.
Philip J. Dwyer has sold five 2-year-old colts to F. G. McLewee for \$35,000.

Ethebert at 6 to 1 is favorite for the Brooklyn handicap.
Ruhlin and Jeffries are expected to fight in the course of six weeks on a basis of 75 per cent to the winner and 25 per cent to the loser.

Two hundred and fifty American stable boys have left New York to take the place of the Newmarket strikers. They had to weigh 112 pounds or under and will receive from \$8 to \$9 per week with board and lodging.

The name of the Herreshoff's cup defender will be the Constitution.
The American colt Olympian by Domino is being backed at 100 to 1 for the English Derby.

W. C. Whitney confirms the story that he has leased Volodyovski, the English Derby favorite, for two seasons.
The ex-crowd and stable boys at Newmarket, England, have struck for higher wages. They demand \$5 a week in place of \$5.

It is said that the Lawson horses will race for the helpless children of Boston this year.
Aaron Star 2:14, has been bought by George K. Weng of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for \$5,000.

Ex-Jockey West has bought Bill Garrett for \$5,000 for Rigby, the American rider, now in England.
Tom Sharkey has been matched to fight Fred Russell at the Colorado Athletic Club on April 2.

Frank Martin of San Francisco and Ben Hart of Stockton fought a 20-round draw.
Robbie Martin and George Curtin fought a 10-round draw the same night.

"Kid" McCoy and Peter Maher have been matched to box twenty rounds in Louisville on April 2.
Pathe Doherty and "young" Peter Jackson fought a 12-round draw.

Cesar Gardiner wants to fight Frank Price to weigh in at 118 pounds and draw 128 pounds.
Frederick Roeder, the champion Graeco-Roman wrestler, and Champion Jim Jeffries met in St. Louis in a friendly wrestling bout. The struggle was fast and furious and Roeder had the best of it.

British yachtmen anticipate that America will retain the cup.
Baltimore (American League) defeated Tale of baseball, 10 to 3. Princeton University defeated the Philadelphia National League team, 7 to 2.

Francis C. Griffith of Pascoag, R. I., a comparative novice at wing shooting, won the Grand American Handicap with a total of forty-three straight kills.
Twenty-two men died for first honors with twenty-five kills each and in the shoot-off Griffith, who was on the ground mark, outscored all his opponents by killing his eighteenth bird.

West Indian Sugar Problem.
LONDON, April 4.—Samuel S. Dobree, presiding at a meeting of the Colonial Park today declared that the failure of the Imperial Government to deal adequately with the sugar bounty problem was jeopardizing the loyalty of the British West Indies. "Their existence depends upon sugar," he said. "Unless the Government takes action to offset the European bounties the colonies will wish for American rule. This feeling, already strong, is increasing in consequence of the object lesson afforded by Cuba and Porto Rico."

Senators Baldwin and White have come to Maui for a brief business trip.



PRINCE CUPID.

which resounded through that hotel, when the American tourist was removed from that chair. Historians do not explain the exact manner, in which the Hawaiian Prince jerked the tourist off the cushioned seat and dumped him on the floor after administering a few forcible arguments to his face. However it happened the noise reached the manager, who had been proud at registering "their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Kalaniana'ole" on his books, and he rushed to the barber shop, explained to the half-dead American that he had had the honor of being licked by a prince, a fact which made the son of the great republic arise and addressing say to Cupid: "I rise and address you, my highness. I got all I deserved. Will you honor me by joining me at a small cold bottle?" There is no record as to Cupid refusing the invitation.

In Geneva, in Switzerland (Genf, they call the place there), the pugilistic prince got into a more serious, but more amusing row. He was in a cafe, sipping a glass of beer, when five young automatic "Burschen," or students, entered and took a table near him. With the overbearing swagger, characteristic of the would-be German duellist, one of the party said in broken English to the waiter to put out that "black man," who sat down as we allowed in the same room as we. English, and the man tried to explain who the "black man" was, but, before he could do so, the prince was on his feet and had pulled the nose of the speaker—Count von Furstenheim—turned the noble gentleman around and kicked him.

Here appears Cupid's lack of knowledge in regard to European etiquette. He should have known that he would receive a "cartel" and acted accordingly. While finishing his beer two gentlemen appeared as bearers of the "cartel," but none spoke English very plainly, and in the Hawaiian language they were probably not versed at all. What is it? said Cupid, sweetly, who had put his bow and arrows away and aside for the time.

"Dees was a challenge to fight a duello mit Graf von Furstenheim." "D—him," said the prince.

Then, according to etiquette, the bearers of the cartel suggested to Cupid that he must be "one poltroon," coward and—well, they didn't get any further, because with an uppercut from his left he landed the speaker of the floor, and with a right hand undrout the other cartel bearer disappeared, and then to make a job of it Cupid (thinking he was in the doghouse) knocked the other three men of the party down, besides a few waiters and to bleed.

Of course the prince was arrested. He was brought before a judge who didn't understand a word of English and sentenced to pay a fine of 200 marks (\$500), which he did, and not he finds South Africa, where he was at latest advices, more congenial.

It is characteristic of our pugilistic prince that, when in pillage, he will not call upon an American consul for succor, and the Hawaiian consuls at all "bros-beens."

Do not leave your home on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed and is not procured while you are on the cars or steamship. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by E. S. Smith & Co., Ltd.

NEWS OF WORLD
CONDENSED

The plague is spreading in Cape Town. Russia is fearing more trouble in Manchuria. Count Tolstol has been banished from Russia. Olga Nethercole is said to be dying in London. The conditions in Cuba show an improvement. The Russian-Japanese situation grows more threatening. Another big gusher has been struck in the Texas oil fields. Dr. Schlitter, the African traveller and geographer, is dead. Filipinos are being placed in positions of trust in the Philippines. A snowstorm recently created great havoc in the city of Pittsburgh. Severe earthquakes are being reported from various parts of Europe. The Delaware witnesses are preparing to testify against Mrs. Botkin. Warsaw University has been closed to prevent a student demonstration. The boycott of the Typographical Union on the part of the Sun is now ended. Marcella Bembich has sailed for Europe for a tour of rest and recreation. Investigations are being made in the matter of commissary scandals in Manila. It is reported that the Naval force in the Philippines is to be reduced very soon. At secret sessions in Havana, Cubans have been discussing the Platt amendment. The Boers recently wrecked a train near Mount Prospect and a heavy fight ensued. General MacArthur has cabled that the tales of commissary fraud are very much exaggerated. Consular reports show a big increase in Chinese trade last year notwithstanding the war. The German battleship Prince Henry recently ran aground and was considerably damaged. Mrs. George Woodman of Davisville, Cal., was fatally shot by her jealous husband on April 1. A plan to reform the Foreign Office in China has at last been agreed upon by the Ministers. The unpleasant Korean incident over the dismissal of J. McLeary, has been amicably adjusted. Relatives of the plague victims are endeavoring to conceal the corpses of the dead at Cape Town. Two tracts of Alaskan land have been ordered reserved as reindeer stations by President McKinley. J. Pierpont Morgan and other capitalists propose to build the Panama canal at their own expense. A conspiracy against Chief Mataafa and the German Government was recently quelled at Samoa. Mrs. Potter Palmer recently entertained 200 ward politicians who elected her son an Alderman of Chicago. Gonzales, the insurgent Governor of Manila, seeing the hopelessness of resistance, has surrendered. Li Hung Chang has admitted that he fears Russia and will make large concessions to maintain peace. Spain has approved the basis of the treaty of peace and friendship between the United States and Spain. Many iron and steel mills are preparing to suspend operations on account of strikes in the Scotland mines. Charles H. Allen, Governor of Porto Rico, has gone to Washington. It is thought, to resign his office. The runaway girl-cousin of the Duke of Hamilton has been found posing as a model for New York studios. England has denied the rumor that she had made protest to St. Petersburg against the Manchurian treaty. Mrs. Martha Gilmore of Bakersfield, Cal., has sued the Southern Pacific for \$20,000 for the death of her son. Mrs. Botkin is fearful of her second trial. The question of jurisdiction will again be raised by her attorneys. The punishment demanded by the powers has been greatly modified, only four executions being now required. John Redmond, the Irish national leader in the House of Commons, may resign his seat to J. X. Merriman, a Boer. May Buckley claims that she, and not Moulton, furnished the flat which has been seized by Moulton's creditors. Prime Minister Salisbury's retirement is now shortly expected in London and Balfour is mentioned as his successor. R. H. Moulton, May Buckley's lover, is a complete wreck, and will not be prosecuted for attempting to kill the actress. A pet dog belonging to the wife of Primrose, the famous minstrel, was recently buried in a \$200 white satin casket. Albert L. Johnson has announced that he will give \$50,000 to the political party making a three-cent street car fare an issue. It is said that to evade the tariff laws, a big English company will establish a large industrial plant in the United States. Andrew Carnegie is said to be in contemplation of making endowments for the elevation of New York and London theaters. Miss Hoffman, the missing San Francisco nurse, is believed to have recently visited the Bellevue Training School in New York. Aguinaldo, on April 2, took the oath of fealty to the United States under the terms of amnesty offered by General MacArthur. The Southern California wine and brandy product is practically in the hands of three firms, and prices have been considerably advanced. The situation in Russia is very grave, there being much bloodshed in Poland and revolutionary movements in many towns and cities. Chief Surgeon R. H. Hall of the Department of Northern Luzon is dead. Carter Harrison has been again elected Mayor of Chicago. On April 2 Russia again refused to sign the treaty and China has conveyed a distinct impression that she would force the empire to yield. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bullion were recently stolen from London bankers, bags of sand being substituted for the bullion. Excessive cigarette smoking is alleged as grounds for divorce in the suit of Mrs. Robert J. Walker of Oakland against her husband. The withdrawal of foreign troops from China may endanger thousands of lives, the Chinese converts being in great fear of the native soldiers. It is said that Lloyd C. Griscom, secretary of the United States Legation at Constantinople, has effected a settlement of the long-delayed claims. The Chinese and French are now facing each other on a hostile line. It is said that there will be no fighting unless the Chinese make the first move. The military court appointed to investigate the West Point hazing affair, have found that Cadet Boor's death was not due to the hazing he suffered. The Russian fleet has been ordered from Toulon to avoid meeting the Italian squadron there. The order is regarded as a threatening warning from the Czar.

Richard E. Evans, a Connecticut doctor, has commenced suit for heavy damages against a liquor firm for using his daughter's photograph for an advertisement. The Vanderbilts have offered John W. Gates a million dollars for the lots on which he intends to build his new hotel, as they do not wish a hotel near their mansion. Cecil Rhodes is reported to be seriously ill. Prince Tuan is under the protection of Russia. The battleship Ohio will be launched on May 15. J. P. Morgan is to finance a Boston land company. In a recent Persian riot many Jews were killed. A New Jersey firm has cornered the peanut market. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the French Premier, is still seriously ill. General Fitzhugh Lee is very ill with la grippe at Denver, Colo. Mr. Krueger is touring through Holland and being received cordially. Dr. Chester Rowell of Fresno, Cal., is being urged for Minister to Japan. Aguinaldo is preparing a peace manifesto for the people of the Philippines. The Illinois Legislature has passed a bill making kidnapping a capital offense. Miss Mabel Uler, a well-known evangelist, is to establish a Fenel Mission at Juneau. It is said that George Q. Cannon, the Mormon apostle, is on the verge of mental wreck. Chicken tamales and canned pigs' feet are added to the soldiers' menu in the Philippines. Owing to famine and plague, the population of India has decreased over a million since 1891. Lieut. Boyer of the Thirty-ninth Infantry is charged with misappropriating fifty cases of bacon. The Ohio W. C. T. U. have requested that wine shall not be served at the Presidential banquet. Japan is making ready to fight Russia, and it is alleged that the Mikado is about to send an ultimatum. The steamer Rhein, which arrived in New York from Bremen, broke the record by landing 2,500 persons. The wreck of the collier Merrimac, which was sunk at Santiago, was blown up by dynamite on April 6. The San Francisco Union Iron Works has secured the contract for building the protected cruiser Milwaukee. It is said that an immense railroad combine is in contemplation, to take in all the big roads in America. It is said that a Baltimore syndicate has purchased the San Francisco and San Mateo Railway for \$1,000,000. The late census of the United Kingdom shows the population of England, Ireland and Wales to be more than 50,000,000. It is said that the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe companies will build branch railroads into the Kern county oil fields. Yellowstone Park is to be opened earlier than usual this year, that President McKinley may visit it on his Western trip. The injunction restraining the payment of Countess Castellane's income, has been dissolved by the New York Court of Appeals. By the strengthening of her recently established Naval stations in the South Pacific, France seems to menace the British interests there. The agents at New Orleans have been advised by the War Office at London to buy no more mules and horses for the South African war. The United States will maintain only a legation guard in China and will not countenance the proposed establishment of a line of garrisons. General Castellane and the managing editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Commercial fought on the street recently over a difference of long standing. Latest reports from Manila have it that the insurgents from one of the most troublesome districts have surrendered and the officials are greatly pleased. Two jealous women of Oklahoma fought a duel with pistols. One woman was hit by two bullets in the breast but is anxious to get well and fight again. Under date of April 8 it is stated that Colonel Plumer, at the head of a large detachment, is marching towards the Boer stronghold at Pietersburg. In Shan-shi the Chinese are particularly hostile to foreigners and it is deemed unsafe for the missionaries there. The powers may send an expedition. Mme. Ferriars, at the head of the French ambulance department, Johannesburg, has been presented with a Red Cross medal by Lord Kitchener. Lady Cook has denounced the reports as to the death of her husband and says that she will have the remains exhumed to prove that his death was natural. On April 4 the New York Stock Exchange was in wild excitement, immense buying and selling orders and wide fluctuations making it a remarkable session. General Wood greatly mollified the Cuban radicals on the 4th inst. through a speech explaining the intentions of the United States and the reasons for the Platt amendment. A statement of the Russian Official Messenger of April 5 declares that Russia did not intend to restore Manchuria to China and that the versions of the treaty were false. It is telegraphed from St. Petersburg that the Grand Duke Michael, the heir apparent, will soon begin a tour of the empire for the purpose of studying administrative methods. The New York St. Nicholas Society, which is composed of the descendants of the knickerbocker families, will present a magnificent silver cup to Queen Wilhelmina of Holland as a token of esteem. The latest dispatch states that the Chinese plenipotentiaries have agreed upon the punishments of the guilty provincial officers to be demanded by the foreign Ministers for the murder of the missionaries. Governor Naah has selected as sponsor for the battleship Ohio his daughter, Mrs. Washington Babcock, who, however, is not in good health, and may be substituted by Miss Helen Desher, a relative. Governor Allen of Porto Rico, after an hour's conference with the President, announced that he would return to Porto Rico May 1, to continue as Governor of the island at the request of the President. E. Jones has confessed the murder of Millionaire W. M. Rice of New York, to whom he was valet. The old man was killed with chloroform, and Jones and accomplices had planned to seize \$1,000,000. It has been said of the rejection of the Manchurian treaty and the consequent blow to Russian prestige: "The trees in Manchuria were shaken before the apples were ripe enough to fall to the Russian wall." Governor General Wood of Cuba has suppressed the Discussion newspaper because of a cartoon published representing a Cuban soldier being crucified, with President McKinley as one of the thieves, the cartoon being labelled, "The Cuban Calvary." Senator Platt was represented as giving vinegar and gall in the form of the Platt amendment, while Public Opinion, as Mary Magdalen, wept at the foot of the cross. The inscription was, "Will Destiny Reserve for us a Glorious Redemption?"

FROM THE
CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, April 1.—It looks as if Blinger Hermann, Commissioner of the General Land Office, who, by the way is a good friend to Hawaii and her interests and who suggested the appointing of a commission to be sent to Hawaii this summer to look into the land matters there, is likely to lose his place. Color is given to this report from the fact that a number of prominent Republicans, including ex-Senator Carter of Montana, have recently written President McKinley urging the retention of Blinger Hermann as Commissioner of the General Land Office. From what can be learned there seems to be considerable friction between Secretary Hitchcock of the Interior Department, and Commissioner Hermann. This friction, it is said, dates back several months. Commissioner Hermann's tenure of office will expire shortly, and it is the knowledge that he is not on the best of terms with the Secretary of the Interior that has caused the Commissioner's friends to come to the front and try to save him. The man most generally mentioned as the probable successor to Commissioner Hermann is William R. Merriam, Director of the Census. It is pointed out that Director Merriam is thoroughly acquainted with the land laws, and is in every way qualified to fill the office and that his appointment would be satisfactory to the Western interests. A friend of Director Merriam is quoted as saying that the position of Commissioner of the General Land Office would be congenial, although the salary is not as large as that of the Director of Census. But there is this difference to compensate—the importunities for appointment are less. It also is pointed out that there is to be a large reduction in the force of clerks employed in the Census in the near future, and in order to escape the wrath to come Director Merriam would not hesitate to accept the Commissioner of the General Land Office, if it is tendered to him. Whether Director Merriam is to be Commissioner Hermann's successor or not it seems to be generally accepted that a change in the Land Office soon will be made. BARRED TO FOREIGN BOTTOMS. The people of Hawaii and those of New Zealand will not see their desire of having New Zealand secure from this Government the privilege of trading between San Francisco and Honolulu through the New Zealand subsidized steamship lines consummated. At the State Department it was stated that this was brought about, not through any disposition on the part of this Government to refuse the government of New Zealand the privilege, but solely through the force of existing law. It has been held that, in the eye of the law, trade between the Hawaiian Islands and the United States is coasting trade, and this may not be enjoyed by any foreign vessel. The State Department, therefore, is powerless to even enter upon negotiations on this subject realizing that it could not grant the privilege. It is, of course, possible to grant this privilege in a distinct treaty stipulation, but the Department is convinced that such a treaty would not be ratified. STATUS OF HAWAII. In an order recently issued Postmaster General Smith gives the status of Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, etc. This order contains the following note: "Note 1. In this order Hawaii and Porto Rico are included in the term 'United States,' and Guam, Tutuila, and the Philippine archipelago are included in the term 'island possessions.'" The order goes into details regarding the fixing of domestic postage rates and classifications between the United States and its island possessions and naval Cuba and the military service and naval service in China; for the forwarding of all mail matter to persons in the United States service and making these rates and conditions apply, as far as practicable, to gifts or souvenirs in unsealed packages and parcels of mail for or from persons in the United States service and extending our penalty and franked mail matter privileges and conditions to mails for, from, or between Cuba, Guam, the Philippine archipelago, and Tutuila. The order applies our domestic rates and conditions to all United States mail to Cuba, Guam, the Philippines, or Tutuila, including all adjacent islands of the Samoan group which are possessions of the United States, and from those islands to the United States. J. HARRY DAVIS.

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